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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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1876. C 1876.

THE

Pittsburgh Commercial

FOR THE

CENTENNIAL YEAR.

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As a Political Journal,

THE COMMERCIAL will continue to be, as it has been, a Republican paper, fearlessly devoted to a bold advocacy of the cardinal principles of the party. It will res st, as well and as prudently as it may, any attempt, by any party, to divide the party in support of THE THIRD-TERM MONSTROSITY; and while it will strive to secure the success of the regular ranks in SUPPORTING AN HONEST PARTY PLATFORM, it will reserve to itself the right to oppose ANY MEASURE NOT IN HARMONY WITH REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES, even though it may emanate from men known as Republicans. It will STAND FIRM, ON ALL OCCASIONS, BY THE PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY adopted at Lancaster, which demanded "HONEST MEN IN OFFICE—MEN WITH BRAINS ENOUGH TO KNOW DISHONESTY WHEN THEY SEE IT, AND COURAGE ENOUGH TO FIGHT IT WHEREVER THEY FIND IT."

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POLITICAL.

Virginia.

NOMINATING UNITED STATES SENATOR.

RICHMOND, December 10.—A conference of the Conservative members of the Legislature was held to-day to nominate a United States Senator to succeed Senator Johnston. Five ballots were taken. First ballot—Johnston, 32; Kemper, 32; John Goode, Jr., 31; Ex-Governor William Smith, 28; Ex-Governor John Letcher, 22; Thomas S. Flourney, 22. Subsequently the names of Flourney and Letcher were dropped, and the fifth ballot resulted as follows: Johnston, 41; Goode, 45; Smith, 39. A. H. H. Stuart was then put in nomination. Sixth ballot—Johnston, 42; Goode, 45; Stuart, 47; Johnson dropped. Adjourned.

Louisiana.

LETTER FROM M'ENERY TO M'MILLAN.

NEW ORLEANS, December 10.—Mr. McEnery has addressed a letter to Hon. W. L. McMillan, expressing regret at the latter's withdrawal from the contest for United States Senator, and at his intimation that the question of the Governorship has been decided in favor of Kellogg. Mr. McEnery argues that he is *de jure* Governor of Louisiana; that he was inaugurated and acted as Governor until he was prevented by the Federal Administration; that the United States Senate, the only power competent to judge of their validity, had never passed upon McMillan's credentials; that the Wheeler Congressional Committee did not investigate the election of 1872. He says: "I therefore, as Governor-elect of Louisiana, in the name of the people, do deny that their right to govern themselves has been lost, either by their own acquiescence or by the Wheeler adjustment of the Louisiana House of Representatives or by any action of the Federal Congress. Regretting your course in resigning your position as Senator, I have no option but to accept the resignation, and I will forthwith appoint your successor."

In conclusion he says: "With a still unfaltering confidence in the justice and good faith of the Federal Congress and the people of the whole United States, I shall never cease to appeal to that justice and that faith until I have secured to Louisiana the right, which alone is denied to her and which she will never surrender, of living under the rule of the lawfully elected officers of her own sovereign choice."

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Two Murders by the Schuylkill Molly Maguires.

POTTSVILLE, PA., December 10.—Dispatches from Mahanoy City and Gilberton state that there is much excitement in those places in consequence of two murders committed at two o'clock this morning by masked men. They entered the house of Charles O'Donnell, seized and bound him and carried him back of the house, where he was shot dead. A man named McAllister was also taken from his house and shot. A sister of McAllister was also murdered. The murderers are supposed to be Molly Maguires. No reason is given by the people in the neighborhood for the bloody deed.

The shooting grew out of previous shooting affairs, of the facts of which the O'Donnell's were aware, but it is thought the murderers found it necessary to silence them for fear of the damaging evidence they had in their possession. Upon examination it was discovered that Charles O'Donnell received fourteen bullets, and that an attempt had been made to burn the body. Mrs. McCallister daughter of Mrs. O'Donnell, was shot and instantly killed while following the mob. Frank Wenrich, a merchant in good standing at Mahanoy City, was arrested as being one of the men.

Polygamy Trial in Salt Lake—Reynolds Convicted.

SALT LAKE, December 10.—Chief Justice White delivered a strong charge to the jury to-day in the George Reynolds polygamy case, calling for the enforcement of the law of Congress as regards polygamy in this Territory, before further injury is done to innocent women and children. The jury this evening brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

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Weekly Commercial,

FOR 1876.

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FIRST EDITION.

BABCOCK'S COURT OF INQUIRY.

Adjournment for the Present to Wait for the St. Louis Trial—Remarks of General Hancock.

CHICAGO, December 10.—The Babcock Court of Inquiry met again at noon to-day. General Hancock immediately arose and read the following:

"A sense of duty to the laws, to the military service and to the accused, impels me to ask your concurrence in a postponement of this inquiry for the present. We are all bound to believe in the entire innocence of Colonel Babcock, and this presumption cannot be repelled without clear evidence. It is due to him to suppose that this Court of Inquiry was asked in good faith for the reasons given. What were those reasons? In the course of a legal trial at St. Louis, Colonel Babcock was alleged to be guilty of a high criminal offense. He asked for a hearing in the same court, but was informed that he could not have it, because the evidence was closed. These circumstances led him to demand a Court of Inquiry as the only means of vindication that was left. Since then he has been formally indicted, and he is now certain of getting that full and fair trial before an impartial jury which the laws of the country guarantee to all its citizens. The supposed necessity for convening a military court for the determination of his guilt or innocence no longer exists. It is believed that our action as a military tribunal cannot oust the jurisdiction of the court while the indictment is pending. The President has said, through the Attorney General, that such was not the intention. Then the trial at St. Louis and the inquiry must go on at the same time, unless we await the result of the inquiry there. The difficulties are very formidable. The accused must be present at the trial of the indictment. Shall we proceed and hear the cause behind his back, and shall we vex him with two trials at once? The injustice of this is manifest. I presume from the nature of the case that the evidence is very voluminous, consisting of records, papers and oral testimony. Can we compel the production of these while they are wanted for the purposes of the trial at St. Louis? Certainly not if the military be, as the Constitution declares, subordinate to the civil authorities. Shall we proceed without evidence and give an opinion in ignorance of the facts? That cannot be the wish of anybody. I take it for granted that the trial at St. Louis will be fair, as well as legal, and that the judgment will be according to the very truth and justice of the cause. It will, without question, be binding and conclusive upon us, upon the Government, upon the accused and upon all the world. If he should be convicted, no decision of ours could rescue him out of the hands of the law. If he is acquitted, our belief in his innocence will be of no consequence. If we anticipate the trial in the civil court, our judgment, whether for the accused or against him, will have or ought to have no effect upon the jurors. It cannot even be made known to them, and any attempt to influence them by it would justly be regarded as an obstruction of public justice. On the other hand, his conviction there would be conclusive evidence of his guilt, and his acquittal will relieve him from the necessity of showing anything but the records. I do not propose to postpone indefinitely, but simply to adjourn from day to day until the evidence upon the subject of our inquiry shall receive that definite and conclusive shape which will be impressed upon it by the verdict of a jury, or until our action, having been referred to the War Department, with our opinion that our proceeding should, during this proceeding of the court of law be suspended, shall have been confirmed. In case of an acquittal by the civil court, the functions of this court will not necessarily have terminated. The accused may be pronounced innocent of any crime against the statute, and yet be guilty of some act which the military law might punish by expulsion from the army. In case of acquittal, he may insist upon showing to us that he has done nothing inconsistent with the conduct of an officer and gentleman," as the Articles of War run, but the great and important question is, Guilty or not, "in the manner and form as he stands indicted," and this can only be legally answered by a jury of his country."

The Judge Advocate then said, in substance, that the court had not been fully organized, he had received a communication from Colonel Babcock, which he submitted to the court. This communication requested the court to adjourn in his present, in order to admit of his appearing in St. Louis to answer there the charges made against him by the St. Louis Grand Jury. In view of this communication, the Judge Advocate suggested that the trial be postponed for the present, and that the court communicate to President Grant the state of the case, with the view of the court might adjourn to meet again at the call of the President.

The court room was then cleared of spectators for consultation. On reopening the doors it was announced that the court would adjourn from day to day until its action had been communicated to the War Department, and an adjournment was immediately announced till noon to-morrow.

Judge Advocate Gardiner endeavored to impress upon the representatives of the press that the remarks of Gen. Hancock were not the result of any deliberation of the court. However this may be, it is well known that Lieut. Gen. Sheridan expressed similar views before the convening of the court, and held that it would be much better for Col. Babcock and all concerned for the court to await the result of the examination before the civil court.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Germany.

THE RECENT CONFERENCE BETWEEN BISMARCK AND GORTSCHAKOFF.

BERLIN, December 10.—It is stated that the recent conference between Prince Bismarck and Prince Gortschakoff resulted in an agreement for a peaceful solution of the Turkish difficulty. They will not raise the Eastern question, nor are they in favor of an international conference on the Suez Canal question.

England.

PARLIAMENT TO MEET IN FEBRUARY.

LONDON, December 10.—The *Official Gazette* publishes a proclamation summoning Parliament to meet on the 8th of February, 1876, for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs.

ANOTHER INQUEST

was opened at Harwich to-day on the second group of bodies brought from the Deutschland. Captain King, master of the tug Liverpool, was examined and testified that the Coast Guard notified him Monday evening of signals of distress, but on account of the storm it was not though prudent to put out to sea until daylight. He did not believe if he had reached the wreck sooner, that he could have commenced saving lives earlier than he did, because the sea was so high during the night. Adjourned until Tuesday.

France.

PARIS VOTES $2,000 TO CENTENNIAL STATUE —ELECTION OF LIFE SENATORS.

PARIS, December 10.—The municipality of Paris has voted a subscription of $2,000 to the fund for the Centennial statue of Liberty in New York harbor. In the Assembly to-day balloting for life Senators was resumed. The following Senators were elected:

By the Right—Generals D'Aurelle, De Paladines and Changarnier.

By the Left—Generals Treybault and Chansey, Admirals Pathuan and Fourichon, and MM. Krantz, Duclerc, D'Lasteyrie, Corne, Labonlaye, Roger, Foubert, Welouski, St. Hilaire, Casimir-Perier, Cordier, Hecard and Moleville. The success of the Left is attributed to the support given it by the Legitimists and Bonapartists.

European Turkey.

NORTHERN POWERS AGREE TO PROPOSALS TO THE PORTE—NATURE OF REFORMS SUGGESTED.

VIENNA, December 10.—The proposals of the three Northern Powers in regard to reforms in Turkey, were definitely agreed to-day, after an amendment in accordance with the view of the Porte.

LONDON, December 10.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says: Austria-Russian negotiations regarding Turkey contemplate the establishment of perfect equality between Christians and Turks. The Ambassadors of the Powers are to be granted information in regard to any measures projected by the Porte, so as to be able to advise and influence its decision. Russia will no longer object to the plan of reform if the Porte consents to it.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, December 10.—Arrived—Steamship Montana, from New York.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 10, 1875.

HOUSE.

After the reading of the journal, the oath was administered to the Chaplain and to Mr. Egbert, who was absent on Monday.

On motion of Mr. GIBSON, a resolution was adopted adding to the committees of the House a committee of eleven, to be known as the Committee on Mississippi Levees.

Mr. HOPKINS offered a resolution that so much of the President's message as related to the Centennial, be referred to a select committee of thirteen.

A point of order had been made that the message had already been referred to the Committee of the Whole and was not in possession of the House, the resolution, by unanimous consent, was finally received and adopted.

Mr. HOLMAN moved an adjournment, but yielded to Mr. DOUGAL, who desired leave to introduce and put upon its passage a bill repealing so much of the act of the 3d of March, 1875, as has been construed to cover pensions to Revolutionary soldiers.

Mr. STARKWEATHER said he had a bill prepared by the Postoffice Department which he desired to offer as a substitute, which provides that on the 1st of January, 1876, postage shall be charged on pamphlets, transient newspapers, periodicals, magazines, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, proof sheets and corrected proof sheets, at the rate of one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof, and that the postage on all other mailable matter of the third class shall remain as now provided by law.

Mr. HOLMAN said he had no doubt the measure was correct, but it was a very very important measure and should receive due consideration. He would not, therefore, withdraw the motion to adjourn.

Mr. McDOUGALL said he would accept Mr. Starkweather's bill as a substitute for his own.

Mr. HOLMAN thought that the bill was perhaps a little too broad in its provisions and that proper time should be taken for due consideration.

Mr. STARKWEATHER said his bill had been prepared at the Postoffice Department and it ought to be considered immediately.

Mr. COX—You committed a blunder last session about this matter; do not hurry us now.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—I did not blunder.

Mr. COX—Your side of the House did, and we will correct the blunder if you give us time.

Mr. HOLMAN—The bill will be printed in to-morrow's *Record*, so that members can read it and be prepared to act upon it at the next meeting.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—Do I understand the gentleman from Indiana to object to the reduction of postage?

Mr. HOLMAN—I do not. I have said frequently that I thought the measure right. You passed the bill last session. I am anxious to have it corrected.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—You voted for it yourself and made a mistake. We want that mistake corrected.

Mr. RANDALL—A great number of mistakes were made in that bill last year, and it seems to me they should be corrected after proper consideration.

Mr. BURCHARD asked the Speaker whether Mr. McDougall's proposition was pending.

The SPEAKER replied that neither proposition was pending. They had been only read to the House for information.

The motion to adjourn was then put and carried, and the House adjourned till Tuesday next.

It was announced that a Democratic caucus would be held in the hall of the House on Monday.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and Lower Lake, falling barometer, warmer southwest winds, cloudy and rain or snow.

The Arkansas Legislature adjourned yesterday *sine die.*

The steamer Oder, from Bremen, has arrived at New York.

The Welland Canal will be closed for the season at noon of the 14th instant.

Fifteen hundred soldiers will leave Cadiz for Cuba on the 15th instant.

The Direct United States Cable is interrupted 130 miles east of Nova Scotia.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Nebraska City Thursday morning at three o'clock.

Eleven thousand persons attended the Moody and Sankey meeting in Philadelphia last night.

The ice in the Erie Canal at Little Falls is ten inches thick, and there is no prospect of moving boats.

An order has been received in Fall River, from Manchester, England, for 25,000 pieces of printed cloth.

A dispatch from Constantinople says official announcement has been made of the execution of an imperal decree reorganizing and reforming the tribunal.

A Halifax dispatch states that the schooners Hopewell and Water Witch were wrecked on the Sable Isle, the former on Biscan Rock and the latter at Pouch Cove. Nineteen men were drowned.

The Kentucky State Grange yesterday unanimously passed resolutions favoring Government aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad, and condemning the effort to tack on the order the colored organization known as the Council of Laborers.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "The action of the new Postmaster of the House in turning his office into an asylum for indigent and inebriated 'Virginia gentlemen, sah,' excites a great deal of ridicule among members from other States whose recommendations are ignored."

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Cameron Dangerously Ill.

Special Counsel Henderson Superseded.

A Democrat Appointed in His Place.

The Matter Considered in Cabinet--Reasons for the Change.

Dissatisfaction of Democratic Office-Seekers--Kentucky and Virginia the Favored States.

Last Spanish Note Discussed in the Cabinet--Question to be Submitted to Congress.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 10, 1875.

Senator Cameron Seriously Ill.

Senator Cameron is seriously ill at his residence in this city. His numerous friends feel great apprehension.

Special Counsel Henderson Superseded.

The President, in directing the appointment of Samuel Glover to succeed Henderson in the prosecution of the whisky cases at St. Louis, shows that the dismissal was not inspired by a disposition to relax the efforts hitherto put forward to punish all the guilty parties. In the consideration of Henderson's conduct in the Cabinet to-day, it was unanimously agreed that Henderson went entirely beyond the record in order to vilify the President. Henderson has long been a violent enemy of the President and took a prominent part with Schurz in his efforts against the President in 1872. When Henderson was appointed, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General had overlooked this act, they simply recognizing his professional ability. The President did not see fit to interfere, as he desired a vigorous prosecution. When the subject was under consideration in the Cabinet to-day, and this act came up, the President observed: "I supposed that they (Brislow and Pierrepont) knew what they were doing, and I did not propose to interfere." The President would not have interfered even now, had not the Cabinet unanimously urged such action, and solely on account of Henderson's hauling his political venom into a legal argument before the courts. Mr. Glover is a Democrat of the most positive character. The instructions telegraphed to him to-night direct him to be relentless in his prosecution and to let no guilty man escape.

The Democratic Caucus.

to meet on Monday, will simply appoint a committee to call future caucuses.

A War for Scalps.

In the departments, it is known, are a number of Democrats. A list of these is being made up by the friends of Republican members. It is proposed to go for their scalps. Of this class the Democrats have been relentless in their removals in the House. It is proposed to apply the same rule to their friends in the departments.

Dissatisfaction of Office Seekers.

The Democratic office hunters are clamorous over the appointment of Lewis, the patronage of the House has been distributed. Jake Zeigler, of Pennsylvania, who has been here for some days, in pursuit of the Chief Clerkship, has returned home in disgust. Kentucky and Virginia are the favored States. John D. Young, ex-member of Congress in the latter State, has accepted a place under the Doorkeeper. Neal L. Brown, son of ex-Governor Brown, of Tennessee, has been appointed Reading Clerk.

The House Committees.

Mr. Harris, of Virginia, it is positively asserted, will be Chairman of the Committee on Elections. He wants the Judiciary. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, has gone through the book of estimates and will propose a reduction of forty-three millions, he says, without impairing the efficiency of the Government.

Engineer of Public Buildings and Grounds.

General Michler, it is stated, will be reassigned as Engineer in charge of public buildings and grounds, the place now held by General Babcock.

The Last Spanish Note Discussed by the Cabinet.

It is understood that at the Cabinet meeting to-day, the last Spanish note was discussed at some length. Although this note is conciliatory enough in tone, and in a certain sense satisfactory, it yet leaves matters in such a shape that it is not improbable that the President will be unable, in the negotiations which he will shortly send in, to announce to Congress a determination of any of the important questions which have been the subject of correspondence between the two governments.

Temper of Congress on the Matter.

The President will therefore remit the disposition of the matter to Congress, and from expression of members it may be expected that there will be some exception taken to the policy of the administration. A distinguished member of the House, who has served with distinction on the Foreign Affairs Committee, and who will without doubt be again appointed, stated to-night his position of dissatisfaction with the intervention idea enunciated in the annual message. He said intervention could mean nothing but war, and then would be no excuse for that. Belligerent recognition, he claimed, was the only proper course.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 10, 1875.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR NOVEMBER.

The agricultural report for November and December, says the November returns indicate that the corn crop of 1875 was one of the largest ever grown in this country, probably equalling the very large crops of 1870 and 1874. It is at least a fourth greater than the crops of 1874, and a third greater than the crops of 1869, and every section of the Union reports some increase. The potato crop is extraordinary in both product and quality. The yield in districts reported is one-fourth greater than last year. In rainy seasons the sweet potato crop suffered in yield and quality from excessive moisture. In the Gulf States and west of the Mississippi the yield largely exceeded that of last year, and the quality is about average. The cotton crop will pass the limit of four million bales. New England reports a good hay crop, but in other States the quality was much damaged by rains. The November returns indicate an increase in the tobacco yield of over seventy-five per cent., as compared with last year, when a partial failure was experienced. In seven large tobacco States show a marked increase in production, especially Tennessee and Kentucky. The year has been mostly one of disaster to fruit-growers. The buckwheat crop equals that of last year. An extraordinary increase in the sorghum crop over last year is indicated in the Southern States and in the Mississippi Valley.

BABCOCK'S INDICTMENT—SPECIAL COUNSEL HENDERSON HEARD FROM.

The indictment of General Babcock by the Grand Jury at St. Louis has been officially communicated to the Attorney General. Special counsel Henderson has telegraphed to the Attorney General that the sworn statement of the remarks he made on the Avery trial has been forwarded to the Department of Justice.

SPECIAL COUNSEL HENDERSON DISCHARGED FROM DUTY—TELEGRAM OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO ATTORNEY DYER.

The Cabinet session to-day was of unusual length, and the attention of the President and his Cabinet officers was directed almost altogether to the subject of the whisky fraud trials in St. Louis. Attorney General Pierrepont, who received in the noon mail the sworn statements of Special counsel Henderson, presented them to the meeting, and careful attention was given to the reading of them. There was some conversation afterward upon the construction to be placed upon the remarks of the counsel, as presented by him for the approval or disapproval of the Department of Justice, but nothing in the nature of discussion, and it was fully agreed that the remarks of Henderson were in no regard justifiable, the members of the Cabinet expressing themselves without reserve in this matter. The result was that it was determined to have a change made in the special counsel, and the Attorney General prepared the following telegram, which was telegraphed to United States Attorney Dyer late this afternoon:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C. December 10, 1875. }

Hon. D. D. Dyer, United States Attorney, St. Louis, Mo.:

The sworn report of Henderson's speech, forwarded by Mr. Eaton and referred to by both you and Henderson in your dispatches of yesterday, as a correct report, was read in full Cabinet to-day, and it was regarded by every member as an outrage on professional propriety thus to reflect (without shadow of reason) upon the President, by whom his employment by this Department was sanctioned. In order that no impediment may be placed in the way of bringing to speedy punishment every defrauder of the revenue in St. Louis, you will advise Gen. Henderson of his discharge from further service, and secure in his place the aid of the most able and efficient counsel you can find, without regard to his politics.

[Signed] EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Attorney General.

ATTEMPT TO NEGOTIATE FORGED LETTETS OF CREDIT ON JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

A telegram has been received from Yokotama stating that a Portugese, having been detected in trying to negotiate false letters of credit purporting to have been issued by the Japanese Government, for three million dollars, had fled either to America or Europe.

HARPER'S FERRY CASE TO BE APPEALED.

Attorney General Pierrepont has directed that an appeal be taken from the decree of Judge Jackson in the Harper's Ferry case, which was recently decided against the Government and in favor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

CROOKED WHISKY.

Trial of Hill at Indianapolis—Closing Cases in Milwaukee.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 10.—The trial of Deputy Collector Hill was continued in the United States Court to-day. The witnesses examined for the prosecution were Christopher Downey, David A. Noble, Gorden B. Bingham and Mr. Eberwine, all members of the whisky ring who have pleaded guilty and who will be sentenced after the trial of Hill is concluded. Lewis and Coroner testified to Hill's being present at the distilleries at Evansville and Patoka when "crooked" whisky was being made.

THE MILWAUKEE CASES.

MILWAUKEE, December 10.—In the United States District Court to-day, it was decided, on motion of the Government Attorney, to take up no more criminal whisky cases this term. Civil suits are to be taken up next week. To-day closed the examination of witnesses in the case of Barbach & Reynolds, charged with conspiracy to defraud the revenue. The arguments for the prosecution by Judge Dixon, and for the defense by Mr. Murphy were completed. The case will be given to the jury to-morrow.

Louis Rindskopf, the distiller who has been in jail for contempt of court in refusing to answer questions asked him by Supervisor Hendricks as to the purpose for which he paid a check of two hundred dollars to D. J. Conklin, revenue agent, last April, was to night taken from jail by the United States Marshal and brought before Supervisor Hall. The examination lasted two hours. Nothing is known as to what transpired, except that Rindskopf purged himself of contempt and was discharged from custody. Assistant District Attorney McHenry refuse to give further information.

THE DEUTSCHLAND.

Latest From the Wreck—Complaints Against People of Harwich—Scenes of Ruin and Plunder—German Reichstag Inquiring Into the Disaster.

LONDON, December 10.—When the Deutschland left Bremen she had 101 adults, eleven children and two infants; of these fifty-six have been saved and fifty-eight are missing, together with a few of the crew. Mr. Meyers Breman, a merchant, who was a passenger, censures the people of Harwich for not sending assistance. On Monday, he says, the sea was rough but not dangerous, and if the life boats had been launched then the captain might safely have launched boats during the day, some of which were only swept away Tuesday night. The tug brought in yesterday six additional corpses, two female and four male. One was identified as Grassman, a first cabin passenger. A lugger boarded the Deutschland after the wreck, but took nothing. The identification of corpses is difficult. A Franciscan monk conveys the bodies of the four nuns to the monastery at Stratford, near London, for interment. Other bodies will be buried at Harwich. No arrangements have been made for recovering the cargo, and a fleet of fishing smacks are around the steamer carrying away everything portable. The scene of ruin and plunder is fearful. The captain was on deck at the time of the disaster.

LONDON, December 11, 6 A. M.—A telegram from Berlin states that all the members of the Liberal party in the Reichstag have signed an interpellation, asking the Government for information in regard to the loss of the steamer Deutschland. In addition to this a motion has been made in the Reichstag for the introduction of a measure providing for official inquiries into casualities to German ships.

THE WAR OF COLORS.

Collision between Whites and Blacks in Mississippi—Seven Negroes Killed—No Whites Hurt—All Quiet.

CHICAGO, December 10.—The *Times* has a special from Vicksburg, mentioning a conflict at Rolling Fork, between a band of seventy-five whites, under the command of Colonel Ball, and a band of two hundred negroes commanded by Noah Parker. It is reported that the colored commander, Capt. Arthur Brooks, and five other negroes were killed and a large number wounded. All is quiet now.

MEMPHIS, December 10.—A dispatch from Vicksburg to the Western Associated Press says: "A riot occurred at Rolling Fork, thirty-five miles above here, between whites and blacks, in which seven negroes, including the leaders, were killed. No whites were hurt. A gentleman just arrived from there says all is quiet now, and the negroes have fled to the woods in fright. The riot grew out of an attempt of the negroes to rescue one of their color who had been arrested on account of a difficulty with a white man."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 10, 1875.

BISHOP HAVEN'S NOMINATION OF GRANT REPUDIATED BY DR. VINCENT.

John H. Vincent, Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday School Union and of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, publishes a card to-day in relation to the remarks made in the Boston preachers' meeting Monday morning by Bishop Gilbert Haven. The Secretary says the representatives of the Sunday School Union and of the Tract Society present at the preachers' meeting had nothing whatever to do with the invitation to the Bishop, the sentiments of welcome tendered him. The societies are entirely devoted to the Christian work for which they were organized, and have not as such the slightest interest either in the platforms or candidates of political parties.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Captain Lindell, lately on trial at San Francisco for casting away the bark Union in Puget Sound, has been acquitted.

Mrs. David Sudig fell down stairs at her residence in Salem, Ohio, Thursday night, and sustained injuries from which it is feared she will not recover.

E. D. Peters & Co., the oldest and most extensive lumber commission firm in Boston, have suspended. Large losses, shrinkage in property and business depression are the causes assigned. A meeting of creditors will soon be held.

Rising Sun Flour

In bags and barrels to-day.

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

Received To-Day!

Italian Prunellas.	Dutch Plums.
Coreander Seed.	Colored Sugar.
Candied Orange Peel.	Sultana Raisins.
Rock Candy Drips.	Yorkshire Relish.
Homeopathic Cocoa.	Brandy Green Gages.
Guava Jelly.	Chili Vinegar.
Mocha Coffee.	Formosa Oolong Tea.
	Jordan Shelled Almonds.

CHOICE GROCERIES ARRIVING FOR A CHRISTMAS DINNER.

D. M. Jenkins,

20 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

IN BAGS AND BARRELS TO-DAY,

RISING SUN FLOUR!

The superior quality of this Flour has increased the demand.

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Gent's and Children's Fashionable Clothing Ready Made and to order.

No House Can, No House Shall give a Better Article for the

MONEY.

Gent's Overcoats,

$5 to $42.

SUITS.

$7 to $45.

BOYS' SUITS,

$3 to $15.

Boys' Overcoats,

$4 to $12.

COLUMBUS.

Appointment of Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs.

COLUMBUS, December 10.—Governor Allen to-day appointed Lincoln G. Delano, of Chillicothe, State Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs. Mr. Delano is a wealthy farmer and stockraiser, and has been prominently connected with the State Board of Agriculture for some years.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

Meeting of the Coal Exchange—Ohio River Improvement Discussed—Opposition to Dams.

The Pittsburgh Coal Exchange met yesterday for the purpose of discussing the question of the improvement of the Ohio river by slackwatering, as proposed by the Government. There was a large attendance of members, and Captain John F. Drave occupied the chair.

Colonel J. M. Schoonmaker, in a tender and fitting manner, tendered the thanks of the family of the late Wm. H. Brown, for the resolutions of sympathy and condolence expressed by the Coal Exchange for them at its last meeting.

President Dravo then stated the object of the meeting, and hoped that the members of the Exchange would give a free expression of opinion on the important subject of improving the Ohio river.

Mr. Simpson Horner stated that he was opposed to the erection of dams on the Ohio river, as it must necessarily increase the cost of transportation of coal. He said it would take thirty-five dams between this city and Cincinnati.

Mr. Addison Lysle also expressed himself as opposed to the building of any dams on the Ohio until the experiment which the Government is now making on the Monongahela has been tried.

Mr. Schoonmaker hoped there would be a free discussion, as it was one of interest to the entire coal trade. His connection with the coal business was not so long as other gentlemen in the Exchange, but he concurred in the opinion of the gentlemen who preceded him in their opposition to the construction of dams on the Ohio.

Messrs. J. N. O'Neill, Simpson Horner, J. M. Schoonmaker and Geo. S. Miller also opposed the proposed improvements.

Mr. Dravo believed that it can be improved by adjustable dams and gateways, whereby the river can be thrown into its natural state and the cost of transportation lessened by one-half, and instead of carrying coal six months in the year it could be transported during the whole year.

Mr. Thurston, as one of the Ohio River Commissioners, did not believe in improving the river to the detriment of the business, but believed that it could be so improved that it would not interfere with any of the interests of the river.

After some further discussion, On motion of Captain J. F. Dravo, it was *Resolved*, That a committee of seven be appointed to report to a subsequent meeting of the Coal Exchange, and submit a full exhibit of the improvements of the Ohio river, as proposed by the Government, and their probable influence upon the navigation of said rivers, and especially in regard to the transportion of coal.

This resolution was adopted and the chair appointed as said committee, Messrs. Simpson Horner, Addison Lysle, J. A. Blackmore, J. M. Schoonmaker, John O'Neil, George T. Miller and Henry B. Hays.

Mr. Thurston spoke in favor of the improvement of the river if it would be beneficial to all interest. He believed the river could be improved so that it would be satisfactory to all, and that it will be one of the greatest transportation routes in the world.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the call of the Committee of Seven, who were requested to invite Colonel William E. Merrill and the members of the Steamboat Men's Association to meet with the Coal Exchange.

Sudden Death at the Monongahela House.

Mr. William Carr, residing at the Monongahela House, died very suddenly in his room last evening, a short time after supper. He went from the dining hall directly to his own room, and there dropped dead. Mr. Carr has been a resident of this city for many years, and was a stockholder and director in the Monongahela Bridge Company. He was unmarried.

Rising Sun Flour

Draws trade for other goods.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—ONE who can speak German preferred. State amount of salary required.

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1875.

THE Prohibitionists convene nationally at Cleveland, May 6, to nominate a Presidential ticket. Water folly!

"LAUGHTER," says a philosopher, "is one of the products of civilization." What a highly civilized being TWEED must be.

THE English weatherologists predict, for to-morrow, a heavier flood than any which have preceded it this year, and the people are in a state of great alarm.

THE disappointed and mad Democrats congregated at Washington say that the new Speaker belongs to that order of sick man who are always dying but never die. They are very sorry.

HERE is a specimen of the patriotic way in which the Democrats distribute the patronage that falls to them with their ascendency in the House. Of twelve appointments recently made by the postmaster of that body, eight were rebels during the war.

GOVERNOR TILDEN has not yet done anything toward the arrest and punishment of the men who are responsible for TWEED'S escape. The kind of lightning he uses for striking criminals is of the kind that moves very slowly—so slow as not to be perceptible.

A WASHINGTON correspondent states that Congressman LAMAR, of Mississippi, "has his eye on a seat in the Senate, and will furnish a great deal of statesmanship" this winter. Of course he will. When a man is saddled with the name of LUCIUS QUINTIUS CURTIUS CAIAS JULIUS CÆSAR PONS ASINORUM LAMAR, it is simply impossible to keep him down.

THE Lancaster *Express* says that SOLON ROBINSON, when he was engaged upon the New York *Tribune*, looked very much like an apostle with his gray hair and venerable beard. The *Tribune* has managed, somehow, notwithstanding the departure of ROBINSON to Florida, to keep up the apostolical succession; for its present editor-in-chief looks very much like the Apostle JUDAS ISCARIOT.

THE railroad of which ex-Postmaster BURT, of Boston, has taken the Presidency, is to run from Elmira, New York, direct to Ithaca, which has heretofore been only a side station. A correspondent says: "It is intended to give Boston direct connection without ferriage to Pittsburgh and Baltimore, with advantages at Erie of two connections with New England and a third advancing by Hoosac and Ballston."

THE New York Democrats elected their State ticket this fall, and the entire control and management of the canals is now vested in a Democratic board. But, not withstanding all the hue and cry about the canal rottenness and corruption, and the exposures of the large sums which contractors and middlemen have pilfered from the State treasury, no money and booty are recovered and no reforms are instituted.

THE *Courier-Journal* severely condemns the President's suggestion to Congress to enact a law to prevent a citizen of the United States from having any property in slaves in any country in the world. This is the same paper which the other day expressed its regret that the ASHBURTON treaty permitted the United States Government to send a vessel to Liberia for the protection of the interests of civilization in that quarter.

THE New York Chamber of Commerce has passed resolutions denouncing the leading railroad companies for discriminating against New York in the imposition of freight charges to the West. As long as these roads discriminated in favor of New York, the Chamber of Commerce was silent; and yet, a discrimination in that way is just as censurable as in the other. It is the discrimination itself that is wrong, not the effect of it.

IN VIEW of the depressed state of trade throughout the country, limiting the ability of the people to contribute as freely as could be desired to the Centennial project, and in view also of the brief time that remains for the accomplishment of the great work, the feeling is rapidly becoming general that Congress must step forward to the rescue. The Pittsburg *Post* is about the only Northern paper which objects to a moderate appropriation, and even it does not dare to do so directly.

IF EVER JEAN INGELOW's line, "All the world was in the sea," seemed true, it is true now of England. A considerable portion of that country is under water, and the accounts which have reached us concerning the floods are distressing to think of. The fear, at this writer, is not prove severe, in respect of frost and snow. frost following the floods and snow, the dreadful storms they have recently experienced on the coast will cause the poorer classes to suffer fearfully.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* quotes Gen. HORACE PORTER as having said that Gen. BABCOCK, now accused of complicity in the whisky frauds at St. Louis, has grown suddenly rich within six years. "Gen. BABCOCK," the *Commercial* says, "now owns a cottage by the sea, as handsome as General GRANT's, and more showy, besides blocks of buildings in Washington city, all the presents, of his economy in savings from his salary as Major of Engineers."

WE learn from the New York *Evening Post*, of the 9th inst., that "in connection with the industrial exhibition now under way at Pittsburgh, it is proposed to enhance the attractions by the novel spectacle of a public wedding. The committee having the matter in charge are carrying on an amusing correspondence with the prospective bride and groom, the latter being rather critical as to the details of the trousseau and outfit which the committee have promised to furnish." We had supposed that that affair was over, long since,

A RUSSIAN journal, in discussing the views put forth by the English press as to the importance of Egypt to Great Britain, asks whether Russia, Austria, Italy, France, Greece and Spain, surrounding, as they do, the Mediterranean, have not a right, too, to vindicate their interests on the Nile?" It is by no means certain that the long-vexed Indian question, which it was thought had been so patched up as to last for a number of years, may not present ere long a question with greater menace than ever. After all, however, we suspect that the danger to England in her Indian dependences is more from within than without.

THE country is to be congratulated that General BABCOCK is to be brought to trial before a civil court. We sincerely hope he may be able to prove his "absolute innocence" of complicity in the rascalities of the crooked whisky ring. The farce of military rank and privileges has, however, been kept up quite long enough in his case, and there was certainly no occasion to call Generals SHERIDAN, HANCOCK and TERRY from their more important duties to preside over a court for the purpose of investigating the charges against him. If he is innocent he has been caught in terribly bad company, and has brought his own misfortunes upon himself thereby.

THE Schuylkill Coal Exchange, comprising all the operators in the Schuylkill coal region, has agreed upon a general suspension of work at the mines for thirty days, which may extend to ninety days, if the market does not improve. The reason given for this action is that the market fed by the Schuylkill region is completely overstocked, and the entire storing capacity of the Reading corporation and individual operators is exhausted. There are half a million tons of Schuylkill anthracite now at tide water, two hundred thousand tons of which are stored on the Port Richmond piers, the rest being in the Reading Company's yards and in the hands of dealers and the individual operators.

THERE is said to be a very marked difference of opinion between Northern and Southern Democrats in Congress upon party policy. The Northern Democrats favor inaction; the Southern Bourbons approve of aggression, and are inclined to assume the prominence in their party council which they did before the war, and to have a determining voice in shaping party policy and legislation. It is a good sign to find even a portion of the Democracy endeavoring to stand on good behavior. The worst elements have dictated terms to the party long enough. The observing men in it know that they are walking on mighty thin ice, and that they must make the best possible show of decency if they expect ever to have another lick at the larder. It's a hard character for them to play, however.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

THE President in his message states the value of church property in the United State untaxed at one thousand millions. The census of 1870 gave the total value of such property at $354,000,000—which we think is much nearer the correct figures than the valuation stated in the message.

Church property has never been taxed for United States purposes, and even if it could be made taxable for any purpose whatever, we do not see how the United States Government could profit by it. The only direct taxation allowed to Congress by the Constitution is confined, by that instrument, to an apportionment of taxes among the several States according to the respective numbers of persons in each, as determined by each decennial census. Congressional taxation does not, therefore, depend upon the valuation of property, but solely upon the number of persons in each State. It is apportioned to each State, according to its population, and the States may collect it in any way they please.

What, then, has Congress to do with the taxation or non-taxation of church property? It is not a subject upon which Congress can act in any way; and if the States, severally, or all together, choose to exempt church property from taxation, it is no concern of Congress or the President either. That was a subject reserved to the people of the respective States, and they must be left to act on it as they choose, free from national dictation or control. Whenever Congress chooses to impose a direct tax on the States, it will be paid by the States, and Congress has no power to say how it shall be levied, or from what species of property it shall be collected.

The question of the taxation of church property is an important one, and one that deserves close attention from the people; but it is not a *national* question in any sense, and has no proper place in national politics. It is a *State* question exclusively, and should be settled by the people of each State in the way that best suits themselves. It is a question of local concern alone, and the national revenue will not be affected to the extent of a copper by either the taxation or the exemption of church property. Congress has legitimate business enough to keep itself actively employed, and we advise it to mind *that* business and leave *this* alone, as being altogether outside of its jurisdiction.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says:

There is excellent authority for saying that Mr. Cox will get the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee; Mr. Randall, the Chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations; Swann, of Maryland, that of Foreign Affairs; J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, that of the Judiciary Committee; Lamar, that of the Committee on Pacific Railroads; Whitthorne, of Tennessee, that of Naval Affairs; Holman, of Indiana, that of Commerce, and Morrison, of Illinois, the Chairmanship of the Committee on Railways and Canals. In regard to the chairmanships of the other committees there are many surmises, but, as they do not come from any trustworthy source they are not given.

There is great pressure upon Speaker Kerr to appoint a Pacific Railroad Committee that will be favorable to the Texas Pacific bill, and there is good ground for believing that one will be chosen in favor of reporting that bill to the House without any recommendation. This would be a "compromise" committee, and satisfactory to both the opponents and the friends of the measure. The entire committee has not yet been made up, but it is known that the following members will be upon it: Lamar; Atkins, of Tennessee; Phillips, of Missouri; O'Neill, of Pennsylvania; Throckmorton, of Texas, and Walker, of Virginia.

Democrats who are supposed to have an inside view are asserting confidently today that Ferando Wood will not be given the chairmanship of any committee, and that he will not even be given his old place on the Committe of Ways and Means.

Mr. Durham, of Kentucky, who is working for the Chairmanship of the Banking and Currency Committee, will fail, owing to a singular discovery. After the election for Speaker was over, Messrs. Kerr and Randall compared notes, and the discovery came out that both gentlemen held a written promise of Mr. Durham to support each for the Speakership. As a consequence Mr. Durham will take a "back seat."

DURING the time when the Democrats had continuous control of the National Government, say from JEFFERSON to BUCHANAN, the party was invariably led and mastered by Southern men. It had prominent Northern members, but the Northern men were unable to control it. The party never recognized a Northern leader: and its ostensible men as naturally looked to Southern men for information as the ways look to their betters. They admitted their inferiority and bared their necks to whatever yoke was imposed on them.

The same spirit is now observable at Washington, in the House of Representatives, where the party has temporarily resumed its supremacy. Mr. WOOD, of New York, was put forward to lead, on the first working day of the session, but made a complete failure of it. BLAINE succeeded him as easily as if he had been a child, and LAMAR, of Mississippi, had to take up the lead where WOOD had dropped it. The Northern Democrats seem as incapable of leading as ever, and the control of the dominant majority in the House will naturally fall to LAMAR and his Southern co-workers. KERR was chosen Speaker at the dictation of these Southern men, and the Democratic party of 1875 is as subservient to its Southern masters as the party that was first completely overthrown in 1860. The Northern leaders have had sixteen years in which to learn personal independence and habits of supremacy; but their first victory proves them to be serfs, incapable of improvement or change.

THERE is a singular patent case pending in the United States District Court at Troy, New York. A St. Louis stove manufacturer has a brother, engaged in the same industry, at Troy, the latter having been induced to enter the business at the solicitation of the former, who had a stove called the "Charter Oak," for which he had found a large and ready sale in the West. When the Troy man started in business, his St. Louis brother sent him patterns of this stove, telling him to go on and manufacture so long as he did not go into Western territory to sell. No difficulty on that score has occurred. The St. Louis man recently formed a stock association for the manufacture of stoves, and now this corporation demand of his brother the surrender of his patterns of the stove in question, they having exclusive right to manufacture them. The latter pleads in defense that the patterns were given to him by his brother, and that now, after he has been at great expense establishing agencies and building up a trade, he cannot be deprived of his business. It is certainly a novel case.

THE measures proposed by the Italian Government for the protection of the lower clergy against the tyranny of the bishops are not received with favor by the latter. The Rome correspondent of the New York *Times* says a considerable number of members of the Papal aristocracy have signed a call upon all of the Pope's party to band together with the end in view of fighting, at the polling booths, their enemies, as they call them, of the New Italy. This action is in accordance with the decision arrived at in the Ultramontane Congresses not long ago held at Venice and Florence. The Pope, as leader of the party, has lately published a brief, in which he approves of the proposed action, and gives his benediction to all who may join the faction, or lend aid and comfort to the cause which it is its purpose to serve. The vassalage of the Italian clergy to their Episcopal masters is, says the correspondent, such as to excite the commiseration of all who sympathize with manly independence.

THE Haymarket Theater, in London, where the evangelists MOODY and SANKEY held their services so long, is to be converted into a Stock Exchange. Neither the ghosts of the sermons nor of the hymns will be likely to haunt the brokers much. A dead-set seems to have been made by the chaplains of the various almshouses in that country against the hymns and tunes of Mr. SANKEY. A Kentish chaplain having forbidden the use of them in his house, he was called on by the Board of Guardians for an explanation, and his excuse was that if he were to admit them to be sung, it would establish a dangerous precedent, and they would never know where to draw the line. The chaplain of the Holloway Workhouse in London has also pronounced the hymns "objectionable in the highest degree," and called upon the Board of Guardians to protect him against "these religious quacks and mountebanks." That is the language of a man who calls himself a Christian. The effect of all this will of course be to make the hymns more popular than ever among the masses.

THE people of the quaint old Dutch town of New Bedford, Massachusetts, begin to smell of sperm oil again. Fifty whalers have sailed from that port this season, and those that come home, laden with oil and whalebone, are immediately refitted for sea. The average catch this season has been 1,350 barrels of oil to each vessel. Practically, New Bedford is the only whaling port in the United States, although San Francisco makes some pretensions in the business. Twenty years ago New Bedford was the richest city of its size in the country, and all on account of oil. The catch of oil this year has been nearly 200,000 barrels.

THE observer who watches in Washington city for items of interest to send to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* is not delighted with Southern leadership. At least we so infer from this expression of his:

These same gentlemen from the South are highly virtuous just now. They assume a great deal of that sort of thing to the square inch. Some people may sleep sounder out in Ohio, when they are told that the "National Honor" and our sacred obligations have been handed over to the keeping of certain Confederate brigadiers, *but if some of them don't steal before leaving Washington* I shall resign my position as prophet in ordinary. It would make some of the small gods weep to see the Lamars and Gordons swelling about here and plumming themselves upon their supreme honesty.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The *Post* is not contentedly minded.

China is about to establish a pigtail legation at Washington.

What has become of all the "War Democrats" in Congress?

Was Tweed kidnaped? There are men who thoroughly feared him.

There seems to be corn mash in almost every editor's brain out West, just now.

Professor PROCTOR recently lectured seventeen times in twelve days, by Gemini!

Girls, the country expects each one of you to do your duty; leap year will soon be here.

The falling off in ocean travel is so great that several new steamers have been withdrawn.

That sickly New York "religious daily" has come out for third term. It is a weak *Witness*.

It begins to look as though Babcock had cut his throat with a blade of his own whetting.

The new census of Rhode Island shows a population of 258,239. Providence has 100,675 inhabitants.

And now the telegraph companies threaten to charge extra for words with more than ten letters in them.

Fifteen hundred gas meters were returned to the Brooklyn Gaslight Companies last week by disgusted customers.

A fool's errand. A party of forty miners, mechanics and frontiersmen started from Bismarck for the Black Hills a few days ago.

A delegation of steamboatmen is in session at Washington, and has procured a new steamboat bill which will soon be presented.

The Missouri river is three feet lower at Nebraska City than it was ever known to be by the oldest inhabitant, and the fish are freezing.

The average wheat crop of this country is estimated at $300,000,000 bushels. 'Tis wheat to contemplate, the Burlington *Hawkeye* thinks.

The appointment of Lord Napier to the command at Gibraltar, not in itself a very important post, indicates ominous possibilities in Europe.

The music of the future. One thousand singers and two hundred instrumentalists will usher in the new year at Gilmore's Garden, New York.

"Mess pork" is the name under which some of the Illinois men worked off their crooked whisky. But they got themselves into a mess in doing so.

Suggestive. They have discovered an immense cave, the vast extent of which cannot yet be ascertained, right under the cemetery at Des Moines, Iowa.

O scissors, what's the difference? The Jersey City barbers have resolved to stop haircutting on Sundays, but will continue to shave their customers as usual.

Now that the telegraph companies are reducing the salaries of their employees, they will of course make a corresponding reduction in the tariff on messages?

A muscular mollusk. An oyster has been found at Great Bay, N. H., the shell of which is eight and three-quarters inches long and six and one-half inches wide.

Pogram will be delighted to learn that sixteen beautiful zinc eagles, each weighing 3,600 pounds, have been ordered to perch upon the main centennial building in 1876.

The shystering lobby that has robbed the Indians and the Government impartially are very angry with Secretary Chandler for prohibiting payment to them for pretended services.

Pure milk is as necessary to health as an acid is to check the scurvy. Yet the New York *Advertiser* believes that the quantity of really pure milk brought into that city daily would not supply a small village.

The poets of the English University of Cambridge are to try their hands next year on the "Centenary of American Independence." Scions of ancient houses are to indite the muses in honor of the most plebeian of revolts.

It has been five hundred years since a bank failure occurred in China. The fact that, when such an event takes place, all the officers have their heads cut off and flung into a corner with the assets, may possibly have had something to do with this.

PERSONAL.

A name's a name, although there's nothing in it. The British Court of Common Pleas decides that a person formerly a a proctor's clerk, now living mainly on an allowance from his mother, legally may describe himself as a "gentleman."

The Chicago *Tribune* warmly congratulates the Protestant Episcopal Church in Illinois over the accession of Dr. McLaren to the Episcopate, and says it promises to completely restore the harmony and unity so sadly disturbed during the past two years.

At Troy, New York, a man named Ryan got sadrunk as a Trojan and attempted suicide, the other day, on learning that his wife had given birth to a girl. He had hoped the little one would be a boy, and was grieved to the heart because it was not. Mrs. Ryan should bear in mind the feelings of her sensitive husband and behave herself next time.

The O'Connell centenary in Ireland has ended in free fight between the Mayor of Dublin, Messrs. Sullivan, Smyth, Callan and other Home Rule members of Parliament. Mayor McSwiney styled Mr. Sullivan a jack-in-the-box, whilst the latter could find no nearer resemblance to the former than was afforded by a red herring; and similar "derangements of epitaphs" flew about as thick as peas. The squabble was over the application of an infinitesimal sum of money.

The Prince of Wales' Indian journey is hanging fire. His sporting exploits have been received with a burst of laughter in England. Pig sticking is a puerile amusement, and quail shooting, like sparrow shooting, naturally excites the contempt of genuine sportsmen. Then the special correspondents who accompany the expedition, but are excluded from close observation of the Prince's doings, are in great dudgeon and threaten to come home. Their employers in England are disgusted with the cost of Indian telegrams, and would be glad of any pretext to withdraw them.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in Thursday's issue of that paper, says: "An intimate friend of the President, a Republican, in high official position, to-day asserted positively that the President intended the passage in his message referring to the fact that this is his last message previous to the election of his successor to be understood as a clear and final disclaimer to third term intentions. He said that the President had spoken of it in this sense to a few friends, saying that what he proposed to utter on the subject in his message would put an end forever to all talk about a third term for himself and leave no further ground for the agitation of that question"—all of which is somewhat diaphanous.

The Annual Register.

We have just received an advance copy of the *Annual Register of Rural Affairs* for 1876, published at Albany, N. Y., by Luther Tucker & Son, and mailed to any address for the nominal sum of thirty cents. It is the oldest (and now the only) publication of the kind, and contains 150 pages of practical matter, interesting to every resident in the country, illustrated with no less than 164 beautiful engravings, almost all original. Elaborate almanac pages are prefixed, and a very useful feature is the "Farmer's Register," which gives the addresses of all the reliable dealers in everything a farmer needs to buy—live stock of all kinds, seeds, implements, nursery stock, &c., &c. The cover is quite a work of art, and altogether the little book is a gem in its way.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

A Worthy Institution Disbanded—A Review of Its Operations for a Period of Thirteen Years.

Below we publish the thirteenth and last annual report of the "Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor," an institution that has conferred unnumbered blessings upon the sick, the indigent and distressed, of all classes, creeds and colors. It will doubtless startle many to learn that such a useful and benevolent organization has been compelled to disband at all, and especially at this season of the year. The reason assigned is the fact that many of the managers have left the city, while others have become incapacitated for the work by failing health, and their places have not been supplied. It is to be hoped that the good work so reluctantly abandoned by these noble women and men, will be taken up by the new organization now in process of formation, and continued with the same energy and self-sacrificing devotion:

THE REPORT.

Feeling it is a duty we owe ourselves, as well as our patrons, we present to the public the thirteenth annual report of the Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor—pausing at the onset, to say what we have accomplished in the thirteen years of our existence? We have had many warm friends, who have stood by us ever since our organization, cheering us with generous donations, and kindly words of approval, for whose perusal and gratification we will give a retrospective summary of what we have accomplished since we commenced our work, December 25, 1862.

The association commenced its labors under the supervision of a board of managers, consisting of sixty ladies and gentlemen, of whom nine, seven ladies and two gentlemen, are still members—the President, Mrs. Harmar Denny, and the Secretary having filled their offices ever since the association was formed. The object in forming this society, was to devise a system of giving relief to the poor, that should incite and encourage habits of industry, economy, cleanliness, temperance and self-dependence; a system that should investigate the condition and character of every applicant, and judiciously distribute the alms of the charitable, to the really needy and deserving, regardless of sectarian or party objects, differences of creed, color or country—an association governed by laws that would avoid the evils of indiscriminate, isolated and independent action, by a general, systematic mode of dispensing aid; aiming, not only at the alleviation of wretchedness, but the reforming of character; relying entirely upon the voluntary labor of the managers to effect this object.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

The following is a summary of the operations of the Association, from its organization down till the close of 1874:

	Amount expended....	Number of families relieved....	Number of persons relieved....	Visits made....
1863	$1,491 00	4,700	380	.....
1864	2,953 00	7,000	450	1,000
1865	3,325 00	17,283	905	1,300
1866	2,257 00	.....	629	.....
1867	3,389 22	.....	930	1,258
1868	3,022 68	.....	*1,187	950
1870	2,577 00	.....	*1,238	900
1871	2,500 00	.....	*1,250	.....
1872	2,577 00	.....	*1,450	.....
1875	3,631 00	.....	*1,550	.....
1874	4,825 77	.....	*18,81	1,458

†The Association closing in debt.
*Number of cases in which relief was given.

EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE OF BEGGARS.

During the past year, the thirteenth of its existence, the work of the association assumed a magnitude unequalled by that of any preceding year. Had it not been for the many kind friends who gave generously of money, food, clothing and coal, we must have closed our year's work, heavily in debt, or hundreds of our fellow beings must have perished of cold and hunger. That there were many imposters and many undeserving persons aided, we will not deny; for the spontaneous and impulsive outburst of benevolence, and the sudden growth of sensational reports and rumors, which, for a few short weeks, prevailed among enthusiastic and temporary workers, had the effect to develop in our community, in addition to the deserving and worthy poor, a population of beggars, who surged and swarmed through our city, like birds of prey, resorting to every subterfuge that deceit and falsehood could invent, to impose upon the benevolent.

INDISCRIMINATE GIVING.

When this short-lived charitable simoon had passed over the city, and the army of beggars upon the managers of the Relief Association, made them fully realize the hazardous position of the Light Brigade, when making their famous charge, and ordered them more strongly than ever, that the indiscriminate and injudicious giving of alms is an evil, commensurate with, and equal in its consequences, to the poverty in community. The homes of some of the managers were so constantly invaded, from morning till nine and ten o'clock at night, by importunate beggars, that it became necessary to open a room on Liberty street, where they could be sent, that their cases might be investigated and relieved. This room was kindly given, free of rent, by the executors of Mr. Samuel Kier's estate, for the months of February and March. Through the liberality of kind friends, competent persons were placed there to fill and deliver orders. Applicants came from all quarters, and relief was given freely at Lawrenceville, Soho, Shady Side, Oakland, Birmingham, Mount Washington, South Pittsburgh and Minersville. During previous years our work had been confined to the city limits, but the added fields of labor imposed a heavy burden upon us, but, through the kindness of several ladies living in these vicinities, we were enabled to relieve vast amounts of suffering. During the two months we occupied the storeroom, four thousand and twenty-two orders were filled, and one thousand four hundred and twenty-eight different persons received aid from there, while wagon loads of supplies were sent to outlying districts for distribution every week.

THE LAST YEAR'S WORK.

In addition to the money expended, one thousand five hundred dollars worth of clothing, food, shoes and coal were sent to us for distribution, by our old friends, in some instances, from adjoining towns. We would most gladly publish our list of donors, but by so doing we should be compelled to make a more lengthy report than would be admissible in our city journals, many of whose columns have been so generously open to us, while the want of funds in our treasury will prevent our offering, as we have done for the past twelve years, a pamphlet report to our patrons.

During the year we collected and disbursed, in supplies and money, ten thousand two hundred and eighty-seven dollars. We made twenty-five hundred visits, giving relief in nine thousand and five hundred cases, which were recorded in our weekly reports, while each manager gave from her own resources, times innumerable, of which no record was made.

GENEROUS DONORS.

In closing our report, there are many persons whose names are as bright on our record as the stars in Heaven, to whom we would gladly return public thanks for the many kind favors they have shown us as we have struggled on, year after year, in our work among the poor and unfortunate; but feeling that it would be invidious as well as unjust to discriminate, and under circumstances forbidding the publication of *all* our donors' names, we reluctantly forbear, assuring them that money deposited by charity in the Bank of Heaven can never be embezzled by defaulting speculators or dishonest corporations, but will remain a never failing fund, "where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, nor where thieves break through and steal," where checks and drafts will be honored at sight throughout eternity.

THE WORK RELUCTANTLY ABANDONED.

While we review our past history with gratification, notwithstanding its errors and burdens, we announce, *with sincere regret*, that we cannot resume our work this winter. Many of our managers have left the city, many others are incapacitated by failing health for the work, only seven out of our efficient board have reported for duty. An accession of the number, necessary to carry on the work, of new and inexperienced workers, would be so detrimental to its efficiency, that the association decided to disband, at its annual meeting, December 6, 1875. We thank our friends for offering to all who have aided us, with their labor, time, supplies, money or cheering words, directly or indirectly, *the sincere and heartfelt thanks of the Board*, confidently hoping and expecting that other benevolent organizations will take up the work *we so reluctantly resign*.

By order of the Board,
MRS. LEVI WADE, Secretary.

TREASURERS' REPORT.

The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor, in account with *Miss Emily Hunnings, Treasurer, from December 1874, to December, 1875:*

	DR.
By cash received	$8,700 87
	CR.
Cash paid managers for relief of special cases	$ 324 60
Cash paid for printing	76 35
Cash paid for bedding	17 30
Cash paid for dry goods	127 28
Cash paid for shoes	1,368 70
Cash paid for groceries	4,786 12
Cash paid for coal	1,767 32
Total	$8,700 87

A Widely Applicable Remedy.

Few remedies are applicable to such a wide range of disorders as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and this not because it has special properties adapted to the cure of each—such a pretense would be manifestly absurd—but on account of its wonderfully improving effect upon the general tone of the system, and its alterative action upon the organs of nutrition, secretion and discharge. Besides its well known properties as a remedy for intermittent and remittent fevers, dyspepsia, constipation, torpidity of the liver, general debility, urinary and uterine difficulties, it invariably proves to be highly serviceable in overcoming anæmia, hypochondria, rheumatism, insomnia, and many other disorders and disabilities orig nating in poverty or impurity of the blood, nervous weakness or over-excitement, or an imperfect performance of the physical functions.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1875 - $778,351 66.
CHARTERED IN 1868.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zeug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Just Opened a Large Assortment of
LUPINS, FRENCH MERINOS AND CASHMERES,
IN BLACK AND CLOTH SHADES.
These Goods were bought at the recent Closing Out Auction Sale of Lupin's fabrics in New York. We are consequently offering them at a great reduction on early season prices. Parties in want of Choice Goods will find this a rare opportunity to buy Fine Goods at moderate prices.
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
PLAIDS, CAMELS' HAIR CLOTHS and KNICKERBOCKER EFFECTS at Greatly Reduced Prices. A Large Stock of
LADIES' FINE FURS,
Seal Sacques, Muffs and Boas.
LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS,
SACQUES AND JACKETS,
From Six to Ten Dollars, former price Eight to Fifteen Dollars. A few Very Choice
Black Silk Suits,
Trimmed with Velvet, at One Hundred Dollars, reduced from One Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars. Our stock of
BLACK AND FANCY DRESS SILKS
VERY COMPLETE.
Agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine.
JAMES CALDWELL & CO.,
115 and 117
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

MISCELLANEOUS.
International Exposition of 1876.
UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE, } PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 24, 1875.
Messrs. John R. Nagle & Co., having contracted with the Centennial Board of Finance, by and with the consent and approval of the United States Centennial Commission, for the exclusive right and privilege of publishing and selling the Official Catalogue of the International Exhibition of 1876 and of inserting advertisements therein, and also contract, together with the copyright of said Official Catalogue, having been transferred to the Centennial Catalogue Company, therefore said company and its agents are alone authorized to publish and sell the same, and no other catalogue or guide book of the Exhibition containing advertisements will be permitted to be sold within said Exhibition Grounds.
[Signed] JOHN WELSH,
President Centennial Board of Finance.
A. T. GOSHORN,
Director General U. S. Centennial Committee.
OFFICE OF CENTENNIAL CATALOGUE CO., } PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 1, 1875.
Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., Advertising Agents of Philadelphia, New York and Boston:
GENTLEMEN: This is to certify that we have this day appointed you our exclusive agents for the United States and Canadas for the Advertising Department of the Official Catalogue of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. Yours, respectfully,
JOHN S. MORTON, Pres. ident.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.'S
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,
37 Park row, New York; 701 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; 10 State street, Boston.
Advertising received for all the Newspapers in the United States and Canada at the *lowest rates*

TO ADVERTISERS,
THE
PUBLIC RECORD
Is the only One Cent Morning Newspaper published in Philadelphia, and the only One Cent Paper in the United States belonging to the ASSOCIATED PRESS.
The circulation and character of the PUBLIC RECORD commend it to every advertiser. It reaches a more varied class of readers than any other paper in the city. Its advertising rates are lower than any other paper, in proportion to circulation, which is the main element of value to advertisers.
Contracts entered into now will have the benefit of the largely increased circulation during the Centennial Exposition.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.—Fifteen and Twenty-five Cents per line, according to location. A liberal discount will be made to Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly Advertisers.
Address,
WILLIAM J. SWAIN,
Proprietor and Publisher,
PUBLIC RECORD BUILDING,
S. W. COR. THIRD AND CHESTNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

HALE, KILBURN & CO.
Sole Manuf's of the Prize Medal
CHAMPION FOLDING BED
Warrants Best and Cheapest in the World. Illustrated Circulars Mailed Free. Mention this paper.
48 & 50 North Sixth St., Philada., Pa.
Branch Store, 841 Broadway, New York.

NOW READY—ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA—New and Revised Edition. 350,000 Articles. 2,000 Engravings and 18 splendid colored Maps. The best book of universal knowledge in the language. Now in course of publication. Agents Wanted. Specimen, with map, sent for 30 cents. BAKER, DAVIS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1847.
ASSETS - - - - - $5,250,000
ENTIRELY MUTUAL.
The Penn Mutual is one of the oldest Life Companies in the country. It has made dividends annually to its members since the year 1849, inclusive. It is managed economically; selects its risks carefully; pays its losses promptly, and is liberal in its requirements generally. Its dividends may be applied to reduce the premium the second year, or to increase the insurance. Its policies are non-forfeiting after the third annual payment. *Endowment policies issued at Life rates.*
SAMUEL C. HUEY, Pres't; SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice Pres't; H. S. STEPHENS, 2d Vice Pres't; JAMES WEIR MASON, Actuary; HENRY AUSTIN, Secretary.
JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent,
61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
CHESTER, PA.
SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 8TH.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful attention to the morals and manners of Cadets. For Circulars apply to CHARLES H. FAULKNER, Box 804, or Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT,
PREST'T PA. MIL. ACADEMY.

ASK YOUR STATIONER FOR HESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS
Most Popular PENS in Use.
SAMPLES & PRICES IN APPLICATION.
WORKS CAMDEN, N.J. NEW YORK OFFICE 26 JOHN ST.

Fairbank's Standard
Scales
Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also Baggage Barrow, Platform Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c. Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired Promptly.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
68 Wood street, Pitt-burgh.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or Room 2, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

DRY GOODS.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1875.
Nos. 165, 167
ALL THE POP
ATTRACTIVE PRICES
In NEW DRESS GOODS, Silks, &c., at 10 and 12½c.
Dark Dress Goods, a great variety, very low, at 15 and 18¾c.
Park Dress Goods, new styles, worth more.
At 22½c, Wool Serge Dress Goods, an extra bargain.
At 25c, Heavy Wool Serges, worth fully 37½c.
At 12½, 15 and 18¾c.
TYCOON REPPS, for Wrappers, a special bargain, at 25 cents.
Splendid line of DARK DRESS GOODS of different materials.
The large sales we have had during the season of BLACK CASHMERES show them to have given the best of satisfaction. In EXTRA GOOD VALUE for the money. A complete line from 50c per yard to $3 50.
The very best possible value in BLACK ALPACAS, all the different grades, from 20c per yard to 75c.
A Full Assortment of
DEEP MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
Of all Kinds.
Our efforts to offer bargains in DRESS SILKS, Black and Colored, having met with remarkable success, it always being our purpose to exhibit, irrespective of "Names" or "Brands," the
Very Best Value the Market Can Produce,
And our line of Black Silks from $1 to $1 50 is now complete, being excellent value, while we are offering a REAL BARGAIN in
HAND-SPUN SILKS,
At $1 75, $1 87½ and $2 per yard.
A complete stock of newest novelties and latest shades in finer Dress Goods of every description at proportionately low prices.
GENUINE BARGAINS in the above departments for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

Success Beyond Our
Expectations has so far attended our efforts to satisfy the Wants of our Friends and the Public in giving them Good Value in
Dry Goods.
We still continue to offer Inducements to buyers that cannot be surpassed in this or any other city in the Union.
Our stock is one of the largest in either city, and as we are constantly receiving
NEW GOODS,
It is always Fresh, Clean and Complete, and contains all the novelties as fast as they appear.
WE MAKE SPECIALTIES OF
Dress Goods, Flannels and Cassimeres,
For Men and Boys' Wear, and are giving special bargains in each department.
SPECIALTIES.
We desire particular attention to the following goods, in which our prices are beyond all doubt the lowest possible:
Black Cashmeres 75c, 85c, 95c, $1, $1 10.
Black Alpacas, 25c, 31c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c.
Plain and Striped Poplin, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 22c, 25c.
Gray Mixed and Brocade Goods, 20c, 25c, 31c.
Wool Plaids for Children, 25c, 37½c, 50c

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 10, 1875.

The state of the money market continues quiet with the main features of ease and strength unchanged. Money is in fairly abundant supply, with the banks able to meet all demands upon them, or a class that their policy of caution allows them to accept. Rates of discount remain about as formerly with prime sixty days' commercial bills generally ruling at 8@9 per cent. at the banks, and occasional instances of exceptionally strong paper at short dates or on collateral security, being taken at 6@7 per cent. Exchange is still somewhat scarce, but most of the banks are able to meet the wants of their business to-day with New York drafts ruling at par in transactions between the banks. We learn from the Philadelphia *Ledger* that: "Money continues in abundant supply, but the banks generally manage to find employment for their funds, not as satisfactory in every instance as if used in the discounting of legitimate business paper, but still in the main safely loaned, thus insuring to the banks a full average of profits, thus enabling them to maintain full dividends. We quote rates at 4@6 per cent. for call loans, strictly first-class two-name paper at 6 per cent, strictly first-class single-name paper at 6@7 per cent., loans on Government collateral at 6 per cent., do. do. on first-class bonds and stocks at 6@6½ per cent., do. do. on second class bonds and stocks at 7@8 per cent. These quotations are held with considerable firmness, and the bulk of business is done at as high as 6 per cent. The new choice commercial notes and acceptances offering still find purchasers at the old rate of 4½ per cent., but such paper is generally placed with cautious private lenders, who wish to avoid all risk as far as possible."

—The meeting with reference to the Bankrupt act at the Chamber of Commerce was somewhat hindered from a prompt and incisive course of action by an apparent misunderstanding as to what was required in the case. We do not understand that any one desires that the bankrupt law shall be entirely repealed, as was suggested, or indeed that provisions shall be engrafted thereon which shall be unnecessarily onerous in cases of honest bankruptcy. But the practical experience of the past two years in reference to the amendments of the session of 1873-4 has been that they make such a powerful inducement to dishonest bankruptcy as to be extremely injurious to the business morals of all the public. It is therefore, as we understand it, proposed by the gentlemen who have been interested in the movement, that these provisions shall be so altered as to remove the premium now existing which makes it the most profitable operation that a business man can undertake, to go through bankruptcy—provided he is not too much hampered by principles of honesty and uprightness.

—The rather firmer feeling displayed by gold during the past two days has been attributed to various causes. Among them it is said that holders of gold expect that a committee of investigation will be early appointed by the House of Representatives to ascertain the composition of the coin balance of the Treasury and determine what amount consists of gold and how much of silver and bullion. The bulls are confident that it will be shown that the coin balances are and have been much smaller than appear from the published statements. It cannot be supposed that the holders of gold would suffer it to be hiding, and they would be likely to so manipulate the market as to make the loans flat to a consideration for the daily use.

Another reason assigned is that the market is now deprived of the supply which has heretofore been obtained from the weekly sales of gold by the Treasury, and consequently there is so much less for speculative purposes, and it is probable that the supply will continue to grow smaller. The speculators are now discounting to some extent the disbursements about the first instalment of $25,039,736 coin interest by the Treasury, and these speculative sales will have a tendency to increase the borrowing demand.

This subject becomes of importance because of the fact that the comparative scarcity of cash coin has already had a tendency to check the demand for sterling, and if the rates for the use of gold should rule high the exchange market would naturally become demoralized.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

December 10, 1875.	10:30	12:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	114½	114½	114½	114½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122	122	122	122
5-20's, 1865	113⅝			
5-20's, 1865, new	113⅝			
5-20's, 1867, registered	119			
5-20's, 1867	122⅜			
5-20's, 1868	122⅜			
10-40's, coupons	112⅜			
Currency 6's	122			
New 5 per cents	107			
Western Union Tel	76½	76½	76½	76½
Quicksilver	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Pacific Mail	40½	40½	40½	40½
Adams Express	102⅜			
Wells-Fargo Ex	82½			
American Express	56½			
U. S. Express	56⅜			
Michigan Central	91⅜	91½	91½	91½
Illinois Central	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	90⅝			
Chicago & N'western	90⅝			
Do preferred	93½			
St. Paul, common	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do preferred	68¾	67	67	67
Wabash, common	17			
Fort Wayne	100			
Ohio & Mississippi	17½			
Union Pacific	77			
Ontario & Western	11			
Hannibal & St. Jos	21			
Atlantic & Pac., pref'd	18½			
C., C. & I. C.	13			

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	51¼
Reading	....	....	55½
United Co's of N. J.	134	....	....
Oil Creek	10	12	....
Lehigh Valley	60¾	62¾	....
Allegheny Valley	34	36	....
Central Transpor'n Co.	....	....	46
Empire Transpor'n Co.	....	92	....
P., C. and St. L. m. b.	79½	80½	....

—The dividend disbursements at San Francisco during November appear to substantiate the previous statements of the local journals there as to the sound condition of these financial corporations. Notwithstanding the unsettled condition of business affairs generally, the interest and dividend payments were, in the aggregate, in excess of those for the corresponding month last year. The total disbursements were $1,453,530, an increase of $110,770 over November, 1874. Banking institutions paid only about $25,000 less than one million dollars, which is a good showing. The insurance companies declared no dividends, probably on account of the heavy drain on their resources to supply the demands of holders of policies for losses sustained by the Virginia City conflagration. In November, last year, insurance dividends amounted to $66,000. Mining companies paid $182,000, and local water and gas companies $35,000 more than in November, last year.

—The London Stock Exchange will not recognize or enforce contracts to sell or buy prospective dividends, but in a case (Marten vs. Gibbon) decided by the English Court of Appeals on the 23d ult. it was determined that a broker who sold a dividend by order of a principal, and settled a difference against him, could recover the amount of him in an action at law. It did not appear whether or not the seller was the actual owner of the dividend sold, but it was distinctly assumed that he was, so that the question whether a gambling contract could be enforced was not regularly raised, though it was discussed. The learned Chief Baron Kelly expressed himself very strongly that the sale of a dividend on stock not actually owned by the seller could not be illegal.

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(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 114¼.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, December 10.—Money closed at 4@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@8 per cent. Customs receipts $231,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $313,000, clearings $23,000,000. Sterling firm at 484½@485.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 114¾, fell off to 114 advanced to 114¾, at which price it closed. Rates paid for carrying were 1, 2, 3, 4 and 3½ per cent. Loans also made at.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm and in good demand. Railroad bonds dull this afternoon. Union Pacific firsts sold at 106¾@108½. Rock Island sevens at 110½. Chicago and Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds at 85½ and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy eights at 115. Chesapeake and Ohio firsts, coupons, brought 32, and Hannibal and St. Joseph eights per cent. 98¾. Stocks in early dealings were irregular, but in the main firm. During the last hour the market was strong and higher, the improvement ranging from ½ to ¾ per cent. The greatest advance was in Hannibal and St. Joseph common, which sold at 21@22¼; preferred rose to 73¾@ bid. A prominent feature of late dealings was the sudden advance in Northwestern to 40 for common and 56¾ for preferred, closing at a slight reaction. Pacific Mail advanced to 41 and closed at 40¾. The injunction restraining the Panama Railroad Company from establishing a line of steamers to connect with the Pacific Mail has been continued and helped to strengthen the stock of the latter company. Union Pacific closed steady at 77@77½. Erie advanced to 37 New York Central was firm. Lake Shore was less active but steady. St. Paul was firm. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined to 110¾. Other changes were slight. St. Paul earnings for the first week in December show an increase of $23,709 over the corresponding time last year. It is announced that an agreement between the trunk lines, the New York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio and their connections to Chicago in the matter of through freight rates has been signed, and that harmony has been secured at least for the winter business. Express stocks were made stronger by the failure of the House of Representatives to-day to pass the bill for the restoration of old rates on third class mail matter. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 34,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Pacific Mail, 3,000 Western Union, 5,000 Northwestern, 4,000 Erie and 25,000 Lake Shore.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	76¾	N. J. Central	104½
Pacific Mail	40¾	Rock Island	104½
Adams Express	102½	Toledo & Wabash	40½
Wells Fargo Ex	82½	Do preferred	74
American Ex	56½	St. Paul	36¾
United States Ex	57	Do preferred	68¾
New York Central	105¾	Chicago & Alton	99½
Erie	37	Do preferred	106
Do preferred	55	Ohio & Mississippi	17½
Harlem	132½	Burling'n & Q'cy	114½
Do preferred	133	Hannibal & St. Jos.	22
Mich. Central	91½	Delaware & Lack	110¾
Lake Shore	91¾	Atlantic & Pac Tel	18¾
Illinois Central	96¾	Union Pac. stock	77
Cleveland & Pitts	90	Central Pac. bds	103¾
Northwestern	39¾	Union Pac. bds	104½
Do preferred	56		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122¼	New 5's	107
5-20's, 1865	113⅝	10-40's	112⅜
5-20's, 1865, new	119	10-40's coupons	112⅜
5-20's, 1867	122⅜	Currency 6's	122
5-20's, 1868	122⅜		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	45	Virginia, old	38
Tennessee, new	45½	Missouri 6's	102½
Virginia, new	37		

MONEY, December 10.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 7 per cent. Consols for money 93 13-16 and account 93 13-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103⅝; do 1867, 109¾; 10-40's 106; new 5's 104¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 105¾; Erie 36¾; Lake Shore 91¾.

PARIS, December 10.—Rentes 65 francs 60 centimes.

FRANKFORT, December 10.—United States bonds—New 5's, 99¾.

LIVERPOOL, December 10.—Gold 114. Sight¼ discount. Sterling—Commercial 247@ 248; long 50@50¼.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, December 10, 1875.

The feeling among the wholesale and commission merchants to-day was quiet as a general thing, and in no branch of trade was more than a fair business done. The apartments showed a little increase in activity from the early part of the week, while others had settled down into additional dullness. On the whole the volume of trade was not much below a fair average. Prices remained steady throughout nearly all the articles dealt in on our streets. With the exception of little more firmness in poultry and game, caused by the advent of cold weather, and a slight advance in crude petroleum there were absolutely no alterations requiring notice. The petroleum market is quite firm, but in refined the demand is very slack, and but a comparatively slight movement to the seaboard can be reported.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,625	Apples, bbls	445
Corn, bus	285	Cheese, bxs	100
Wheat, bus	300	Butter, pkgs	60
Barley, bus	4,800	Bacon, lbs	60,000
Oats, bus	760	Hay, bales	160
Potatoes, bus	1,067		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Produce and Breadstuffs.

GRAIN—The market continues exceedingly quiet with small receipts. Wheat is moving slowly but steadily, and strictly prime sound winter are not hard to sell at our quotations. We quote Pittsburgh white wheat at $1 35@1 40 ₱ bushel; Pennsylvania and Ohio do $1 30@1 35; Pittsburgh red $1 35@1 40; prime sound red winter $1 27@1 30; low grade do $1 15@1 25; rejected do $1 00@1 10, as to quality. Corn was quiet and unchanged. We quote old shelled at 66@67c ₱ bushel for prime yellow; 64@65c for mixed; 62@63c for mixed; and new ear continues easy at 45@48c for mixed; 50@52c for choice yellow; new shelled rules nominally at 50@52c. Oats were quiet but firm at former prices. We quote choice Western white at 45@46c ₱ bushel; prime do 43@44c; Ohio and Pennsylvania do 42@43c; dark to fair mixed 38@40c. Barley was steady. We quote Canada at $1 30@1 35 ₱ bushel; choice spring at $1 18@1 25; common to prime do $1 00@1 15; choice fall $1 10@1 15; for grades do 90c@$1 05. Rye is steady and unchanged at $1 00@1 05 ₱ bushel for prime; we quote sale of one car at 82c. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The market continues steady with a fairly active jobbing trade. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white winter extra $6 00@6 50; No. 1 amber do $7 00; red wheat flour $7 25; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour, $7 50@8 00; well known brands of family flour $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 50@6 75; Minnesota $6 75@7 00; new red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $7 00@7 50; buckwheat flour, in ₱ packages, $3 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 80c per bushel; oatmeal $7 00 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 75. Rye flour $5 25 ₱ bbl.

HAY—The market is quiet, but steady, with moderate offerings. We quote prime No. 1 timothy, on track, at $20 00@21 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $18 00@19 00; mixed prairie $17 00@18 00. Sales from store were steady at $23 00@24 00 for prime timothy.

BRAN—The market continues rather quiet, the trade being almost entirely from store. Prices are easy, and nothing but the choicest bolting varieties will bring $20.00. Choice bolting middlings $19 50@20 75 ₱ barrel; large cookmg $18 25@19 50; common to medium grades in light demand at $16@18 00.

BRANS—The supply continues over abundant and the market is in favor of the purchaser, being glutted condition as last reported. Prime white navy beans are quoted in a jobbing way at $1 90@2 25 ₱ bushel; medium and nominally $1 40@1 50, with none in the market on account of the cheapness of same. Round lots would have to be sold at a concession from these figures.

HIDES—Receipts are increasing but the principal part are medium and low grades, of which there was already an overplus. Choice to fair grades are in demand and sell quickly at full quotations, some very fancy gilt-edged qualities going at a premium on quoted prices. We quote extras, per ₱, 25@26c; firsts 23@25c; seconds 20@22c; thirds 12@15c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is in good demand and firm at former quotations. We quote in round lots at $3 00 ₱ cwt., and at $3 00@3 10 ₱ cwt. in jobbing way.

CANNED—The movement was somewhat sluggish and the feeling is easy with tomatoes ruling. We quote prime Ohio factory at 13½@13½ ₱ lb; for New York State Seconds 14@14½c; Sweitzer 16@17c; Limberger 15@16c.

DRIED FRUITS—Dried fruits are in steady demand at former quotations, as follows: Brigh apples, sliced, 12@13c; Bright apples, quarters, 11@12c; Peaches, halves, new, 12½@12½c; Peaches, peeled, 20@22c; Blackberries 11c; Huckleberries, 15@22c; Raspberries 35@36c; Cherries, pitted, 24@26c; Cherries, unpitted, 8@9c.

EGGS—Under slightly improved receipts the market has eased off a point during the past two days, although there was still a good demand for fresh. Quotations for strictly fresh are 28@29c per dozen; pickled are in good supply and easy at 24@25c.

BUTTER—It is quiet weather to-day improved the market for game and there was a fair demand with unchanged prices. We quote venison at 22c per pound for short saddles; 16c for long saddles; prime deer 10@12c per pound. Rabbits sold at 30@40c per pair, and squirrels at 4@20@ 30 per dozen. Quail were quoted at $1 75@2 25 per dozen; grouse $1 00@ 1 50 per dozen; prairie chickens $4 00@4 50 per dozen; pheasants do $2 50@3 00.

APPLES—Little is a fair stock in market with moderate receipts and the feeling is easy. Quotations are easy at $2 50@3 50 ₱ bushel; peanuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 9@ 9½c, according to quality. We quote Spanish chestnuts per sack at $2@2 50 ₱ bushel; hickory nuts per bushel, $2@2 50 ₱ bushel; hazel nuts $3 50@4 00 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—The receipts were slightly increased during the past two days, and there was a little done in round lots at about quotations, except in one or two cases where concessions are granted for car to dismay by the cold weather to-night. The trade from store was quiet but rather steady. We quote for round lots on track, at 90@95c for Peerless and Early Rose; 40@50c for prime peachblows. From store there is a quiet but easy market at $1 40@1 50 ₱ barrel; 50c ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—The depression heretofore existing by reason of the warm weather was considerably relieved to-day, and there was a fair demand for dressed with prices steady at quotations. Live poultry were only in small inquiry without much receipts, and there was little doing. Live chickens are quoted at 4½ @5c ₱ pound; ducks 5@6c; dressed poultry were active and firmer; chickens 11@ 12c ₱ lb; turkeys 14@15c; ducks 12@14c. Geese 9@10c.

Provisions.

Trade continues to move steadily on small orders for urgent requirements, the policy of buyers being still very strongly in favor of holding back and moving cautiously until the uncertainties of the market is more definitely shaped. Quotations are materially unchanged.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10½c ₱ lb; there are no old sides in market, and prices are wholly nominal as follows: Clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 13½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured easy at 16c; sugar-cured shoulders 11@12c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 16c; dried beef easy at 14½@ 15c; beef tongues, per dozen, $7 00; ham sausage 10c.

LARD—PORK—The market is easy but not quotably lower. We quote at $22 50@22 75 per bbl.

LARD—We quote prime leaf, refined in tierces, 9½@10c; half bbls do 10¼@10½c; in buckets, 11@12c; in 3 ₱ caddies, 12c; in 5 ₱ do, 11½c; in 10 ₱ do, 11c; in 20 ₱ pails, 10¾c; in 50 ₱ do, 10¼c; in 6 ₱ do, 10½c.

LARD OIL—The market is easy. We quote extra No. 1 for family make, at 85@90 cents ₱ 110 per gallon; No. 1 do, 95c; No. 2, 70c.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' tallow at 10@ 10¼c; choice country rendered 9@9½c; medium do 7½@8c.

Groceries.

There has been a moderately fair business among the wholesale grocers for the past two days, consisting mainly of small orders for reassortments of retailers' stocks, and for immediate and pressing requirements. Prices are quite steady and show no quotable alteration whatever. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	25 c	Standard A	10¾@10¾c
Choice Rio	25 c	Standard B	10@10¼c
Prime Rio	24 c	Do. extra C	10@10¼c
Good Rio	23 c	Extra C, yellow	9 c
Java	34 c	C—yellow	8½c
Roasted Coffees.		Granulated	11½c
Rio, in papers	28@29 c	Cut Loaf	11½c
Rio, in bulk	24@25c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in paper	40 c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in bulk	35½c	Granulated	11½c
		Molasses.	₱ gal.
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Str'y ch. N. O. new	65c
Gunpowder	50c@ 1 25	Prime	63c
Imperial	50c@ 1 00	Good	60c
Japan	55c@ 1 00	*Syrups.*	
Oolong	22c@ 85	Str. white drips	70c
Fancy	1 00	Sugar drips	60c
Souchong	25c@ 85	Lower grades	35@50c
		Rice.	₱ lb.
Choice Carlin	7½@8 c	Pearl	6½@6¾ c
Patna	7½@8 c	Silver gloss	9½c
Rangoon	7½@7½c	Corn	10½c
Louisiana	c	*Soaps.*	
Spices.		Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 25
Cloves	60 c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	4 75
Alspice	18@19 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 00
Cassia	33@35 c	Dobbins, N. Y. City, ₱ bx	6 50
Nutmegs	@1 25	German mottled do	5½c
Pepper	25 c	*Soda.*	
Candles.		Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb, in 1 lb. pkgs	5½c
Star, short	16 c	Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	7 c
Mould	12@12½ c		

FISH—A steady trade at firm prices is noted in all lines, with good demand. We present the following revised list of quotations:

	Per bbl.		
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$34 00	Labrador herring,	$ 8 50
No. 1 mess do	32 00	Round do	6 50
Ex. No. 1 shore do	28 00	Lake herring	4 50
No. 1 shore do	25 00	Large George's codfish, ₱ lb	6½c
Ex. No. 1 bay do	22 00	Medium do	5 c
No. 1 bay do	19 00	Boneless codfish	
Ex. No. 2 do	16 00	do	7 c
No. 2 do	15 00	Halibut do	14@c
Large No. 3 do	11 00	No. 1 herring, ₱ bx	40 c
No. 3 do	10 00	Scaled herring, do	30 c
Smoked bloat'rs	2 00		

CANNED GOODS—There is a good demand at steady prices. We quote: Tomatoes, 3-lb cans ₱ doz., $1 00; peaches, 3-lb cans, ₱ doz., $2 25@2 50; corn, 2-lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 25; lima beans, 2-lb cans $2 25@2 50; string beans, 2-lb cans $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; strawberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; raspberries, 2-lb cans $2 25; asparagus, 2-lb cans $3 75; pineapples, 2-lb cans $2 60; pears, 2-lb cans $2 25; pint pickles, $1 35; quart do $2 25; half gallon do $3 75; gallon pickles, ₱ doz, $5 50; blue damson, ing 1,200 pickles, $3 25; half-bbls containing 600 pickles, $4 75.

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a fairly active business at unchanged prices. We quote: Raisins —Layers, new, ₱ box, $2 25; London layers do $4 75; Valentias new 12½c ₱ lb; Sultana 13c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants—New 8c. Citron 30c. Prunes 8@9c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 23c. Walnuts—Naples 18c; French do 14c; Sicily filberts 15c. Pecans, dried 10c; shelled nuts 40c. Maccaroni 13@18c. Tapioca 7@8c. Lemons, Messina, ₱ box, $7 00. Cocoanuts $7 00 per hundred.

Petroleum.

December 11.—There was a slightly increased firmness in the crude market to-day, an advance being recorded of 1⅝@2¼c, while refined was steady but quotability unchanged.

CARGO—There was a fair market at a slight advance on former quotations. We quote Counter at 90c@$1 27½; outside lines $1 32½@1 35; immediate shipment $1 02½@1 05; barge oil at Parkers $1 02½@1 07. Sales to the aggregate of 52,000 barrels are reported.

KEIHER—There is a slow but steady and firm market at a quotably unchanged values. We quote standard white on the cars at 10@ 10½c for prompt and December delivery. New York delivery rules at 12¾@12¾c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 12½@ 12¾c for spot and December. Baltimore rules at 12¾@12¾c for December.

OIL BARRELS—Continued dull at $1 15@1 20 for city; $1 10 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, December 10.—The *Courier* says: The market for United opened at 1¼@1⅝c, and remained at that figure until late in the afternoon when it advanced to 1¾@1⅞c, at which figure it closed. This advance was sympathized in by all the lines and at close the market was firm at the highest figure. Crude ruled steady at $1 05@1 07½ and immediate shipment at $1 02½, with barge oil bringing 5c more. The total sales were 20,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, December 10, closing 3.—Crude in bulk is about closing, the market refined is a trifle easier and dull. We quote crude in bulk 7c for prompt and December; do in shipping order 10½c on the spot and for December; refined 12¾@12¾c for spot and December; cases 18@19c; naphtha 6½@6¾c for prompt. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 12@ 12¾c; at Philadelphia 12¾@13¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10.—The *Derrick* says: Crude 7½@7¾c. United at 3⅝@3¾c. Grant at 3¾. Relief at 3⅜. Shipment at 10½c. The total sales of crude certificates and 44,000 barrel shipment paid 80,000 barrels.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10.—Market quiet: standard white 13¾@12¾c; crude 6½c; cases 18½c; no futures offering.

TITUSVILLE, December 10.—Market quiet and firm at $1 06@1 07½.

OIL CITY, December 10.—Market firm; held at $1 05.

ROUSEVILLE, December 10.—Market quiet; quoted at $1 07½.

TIDIOUTE, December 10.—Market firmer at $1 02½@1 03½.

PARKERS, December 10.—Market quiet but steady; united $1 07½; Union $1 07½; outside lines $1 07½; shipment $1 02½.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, December 10.—Petroleum quiet refined 12¾@12¾c; crude 7c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10.—Petroleum unchanged; refined 12½c; crude in bulk 7c.

BALTIMORE, December 10.—Petroleum dull; refined 13c; crude 6¾@6¾c.

CLEVELAND, December 10.—Petroleum quiet but firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 10½c; prime white, 150 degrees test, 10½c.

MONTHLY METAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 11, 1875.

The following are the receipts of pig iron ore, blooms, muck bar and scrap iron by the various railroads for the month of November, 1875. It will be found useful for reference:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Blms tons.	Ore, tons.	M'l'l tons
Nimick & Co.	....	....	1,495
E Thomson, Steel Works	....	....	1,177
Lucy Furnace	....	880	....
Laughlin & Co	....	600	....
Zug & Co	....	....	69
Pitts. Forge and Iron Co	....	40	13
Isabella Furnace	....	640	....
Robinson, Rea & Co	....	....	19
John Moorhead	....	....	2
Graff, Bennett & Co	....	....	16
Lucy Furnace	....	555	....
Pgh Forge & Iron Co	....	....	6
Shinkle & Co	....	180	....
Carnegie Bros & Co	....	....	14
Total	380	880	1,793

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Blms tons.	Ore, tons.	M'l'l tons
Nimick & Co	....	....	27
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	....	60	15
Caughey & Hailman	....	10	....
Various consignees	....	20	....
Total	....	30	42

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Blms tons.	Ore, tons.	M'l'l tons
Nimick & Co	....	....	25
A. H. Childs	....	....	70
Lucy Furnace	....	240	....
Moorhead & Co	....	470	....
Chess, Smythe & Co	....	20	....
Total	20	730	95

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—MAHONING CHESTER STATION.

	Ore, Tons.
Laughlin & Co	1,440
Soho Furnace	1,475
Graff, Bennett & Co	72
Lindsay & McCutcheon	72
Total	3,059

WESTERN RAILROAD.

	Metal tons.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	30
Graff, Bennett & Co	10
Rees, Graff & Woods	10
Painter & Son	10
Wm. Clark & Co	5
Zug & Co	7
Various consignees	5
Total	77

SCRAP IRON.

The following are the receipts of scrap iron by the various railroads for November, 1875:

	tons
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	315
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	1,675
Pitt-burgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis	15
Pennsylvania	84
Allegheny Valley	2
Pittsburgh and Connellsville	169
Total	2,189

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 11, 1875.

Trade during the week has been fairly dull. We have never noticed less inclination to operate. Buyers seem utterly indifferent about purchasing even at the present low figures. The end of the year is approaching, hence consumers are disposed to reduce their stocks of raw iron down to the lowest possible amount. The misunderstanding between the iron workers continues. How it will terminate is uncertain. Prices are concerned we have no change to report. The sales are unquestionably the lightest we have reported for a long time.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

100 tons close and mottled.....Private terms
30 tons No. 1 foundry.....$27 00—4 mos

CHARCOAL.

100 tons No. 2 foundry, H. R.....$25 00—4 mos
60 tons grey forge, H. R.....22 00—5 mos
15 t ns No 1 mill.....Private terms
50 tons No. 2 H. R.....Private terms

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

30 tons grey forge.....$21 50—cash
30 tons No. 2 foundry.....24 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 1 foundry.....25 00—4 mos

Merchant Bar Iron, Nails and Hardware.

The condition of the market for finished iron is not materially altered, unless it may be that a more complete depression now exists throughout the entire market for standard shapes and sizes than was the case during the fall. The prospect for the winter is decidedly unfavorable just at present, the demand being very slack and the outlook for the trade gloomy, apart from the threatening appearance of the wages dispute between the employers and the boilers. The many influences which take place at this season of the year is hardly more than could have been expected, and would not be a ground for much consternation were it not accompanied by considerable weakness in prices, as manufacturers, to reduce as much as possible on the cost of production. The market for bar iron during the past week has ranged from 1¾@2 2.25c on the usual orders, with some transactions at even a concession from these prices, and jobbing sales at about 2 4 00@2 5-10c. The card has become practically a dead letter. Nails are still quiet, but there is a good retailer trade from the Northwest, chiefly of a small character, but in sufficient volume to cause some movement. Business in tons of 60 lots at 2 2.25c per keg for round lots with jobbing business at 2 3@2 5c nails. We learn from New York that "the demand for nails is not as active this week as at our last report. We quote 10d at $5 00 per keg, net. Orders for lots of 100 kegs and over could be placed at a shade better than at the above mentioned price."

The steel trade moves steadily, the manufacturers generally experiencing no difficulty which keeps the works in employment. Prices however, are said to be cut down to an insufficient margin of profit, so that the trade is not wholly satisfactory.

There is a demand for rails, and while prices are closely figured down, this branch of industry is in a more satisfactory condition. Quite a number of orders are pending, to be closed by the first of the year. We note sales of 4,000 tons at $68 00, delivered at works at Philadelphia.

Steel rails are especially active. All the mills are kept busily employed, and from present indications this branch of industry will not suffer from a lack of orders. The productivity of steel rails is now so universally recognized by railroad men that they are being substituted for iron by all the leading trunk lines. Quotations are unchanged at $67 00 per ton here.

In hartware there is a good feeling, although values are closely held. In this department manufacturers are generally protected by patents. From the ruinous competition which is felt in standard sizes. The expected reduction in the price of steel wood screws has been announced. The reductions make a discount on manufacturers' lists of from 30 to 40 per cent. A reduction of 50c per dozen, list, has been made on a number of the Ames' shovels, and the shovels of Geo. Griffiths of Philadelphia, have been reduced to 33 per cent. discount. The lock manufacturers, held their annual meeting at New Haven on Tuesday. Some changes were made in list prices, but otherwise the prices for the past season were adopted for the coming year. Trimmings, discount 40 and 10 per cent. The meeting was very large and harmonious, and a firm determination was expressed on all sides to strictly and honorably adhere to the terms adopted. Their next session will be held in February, 1876. The changes in list prices, which were all advances on existing figures, are as follows: On 4½x4, and 4½ inch mortise locks, iron front, add 50c per dozen on all stitto, brass front, add $1 50 per dozen; all plain spindle front door locks, with night work, add $4 per dozen; all plain spindle vestibule latches, add $3 00 per dozen. The following is the revised list of the locks and la c s manu actured by the Jacobus and Nimick Manufacturing Company:

No.	Per doz.	No.	Per doz.	No.	Per doz.
50	$ 6 00	103½	$11 50	1190	$80 00
50½	7 50	104½	13 50	1001	56 00
101	6 00	105½	15 00	1002	60 00
101½	8 00	105¾	10 50	131	68 00
103	7 00	106¾	12 50	1031	72 00
103½	9 00	1077	14 50	1310	76 00
50¾	10 00	108¾	16 50	90	37 00
52¾	12 00	1085	19 50	900	45 00
52½	14 00	109¾	22 50	900	45 00
102	10 50	114¾	27 00	97	51 00
102¾	12 50	0114¾	31 50	091	51 00
102¾	14 50	119	52 00	970	55 00
103	17 50	0119	60 00		

We learn from the New York *Bulletin* that "domestic hardware continues in moderate and somewhat uncertain demand and the market dull on the great mass of the stock. Now and then an odd order drops in from the country, but there is evidently little or no disposition to purchase beyond immediate wants. Certain seasonable goods make some exception to the rule, and among others may be noted snow shovels." The *Iron Age* also says concerning the New York hardware market: "Trade, considering the lateness of the season, is brisk as can reasonably be expected, and in seasonable goods, such as skates, sleigh bells, snow shovels, &c., considerable activity prevails. The jobbing trade has also which have occurred since our last will be found to be very satisfactory, the volume of orders for foreign hardware, as to prices, with few exceptions, are firm and unchanged."

Domestic and Foreign Iron Markets.

NEW YORK.

American Pig—We have again to report a decline in the price of American pig, the be t being now sold at $23 00, and even at this price the market is dull and weak, and that the bottom has been reached. We learn of the following sales: 300 tons No. 1 Allentown, $23 00; 1,000 tons do, Thomas, $23 00; 500 tons No. 1, $24 00; 700 tons forge, $19 00; 200 t

CITY MATTERS

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U.S. SIG. SERV.
Room 23, First National Bank:
PITTSBURGH, PA., December 10, 1875.

Time.	Bar	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30 080	31	89	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P. M.	30 121	32	80	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M.	30 079	32	79	S.	Gentle	Cloudy

Mean barometer, 30.090 Highest thermom....35
Mean thermon..... 32 Lowest thermom....31

Personal.

Dr. W. C. Reiter who has been on an extended tour through Europe has returned home in the best of health. Dr. Reiter was absent about six months and many friends will be glad to hear of his safe return.

A Seasonable Hint.

It is every man's duty to supply his family with good, wholesome reading matter, and this can best be done at Gildenfenney & Co's., No. 69 Fifth avenue. They receive all the current literature worth carrying home, and sell as cheap as the cheapest. Their supply of goods suitable for holiday presents is very large, embracing articles to suit all purses. They also deal largely in stationery, notions, games, albums, etc. Call on them.

Viethoeller's Gift Distribution.

In another column Mr. Henry Veirheller, proprietor of the Winter Garden, No. 64 Diamond alley, announces the opening of this attractive addition to his establishment and his second annual gift distribution. One hundred gifts, including a $50 suit of clothes, a barrel of flour and many articles of lesser worth will be given away on Saturday, December 11th. The first distribution, made last year by Mr. Vierheller was so fairly conducted and so satisfactory to every one that we may be certain this second one will be even more successful.

Colonial Currency.

Mr. John G. Ransom, of this city, has in his possession a note issued by authority of "an act of the General Assembly, passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of his Majesty, George the Third, dated the 20th day of March, *Anno Domini* 1773." It is a note which calls for the payment of fourteen shillings, and was printed in the style of the Continental currency. On the reverse side is the significant warning "to counterfeit is death." The notes were printed by Hall & Sellers, 1773. This relic is two years older than that belonging to Mr. John Rebman, and noticed in yesterday's COMMERCIAL.

Mayor McCarthy's Bond.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the City Councils was called for yesterday afternoon. The communication printed below was read to those in attendance, but a quorum failing to attend, the meeting adjourned without taking any action:

PITTSBURGH, December 9, 1875.

To the Finance Committee:

GENTLEMEN: The writer being one of the bondsmen to the city of Pittsburgh for William C. McCarthy, the present Mayor, would respectfully ask your honorable body to release him, as he will not from this time forward hold himself responsible to the city on said bond.

The Mayor has been duly informed of this action of mine. Respectfully,

D. R. GALWAY.

It may be stated that Mayor McCarthy is desirous of having Mr. Galway released, and is ready to replace his name at once with an equally responsible one.

Claims Against the City.

Last evening the Committee on Claims and Accounts met, with Mr. Hughes in the chair.

The claim of Mr. James C. Purdy for $6,000, for injuries received by a fall occasioned by a bad board walk, on Reed street, was read.

After some discussion, during which City Attorney Bigham suggested that in case there was liability, the city might compromise for a moderate amount, the matter was referred to a sub-committee for investigation.

Mr. Jeremiah Nellis presented a claim for damages arising from the killing of a horse. The iron covering of the culvert at the corner of Third avenue and Smithfield was out of order and the animal broke its leg by stepping into the aperture and was shot to relieve its suffering. Action was postponed.

After minor business the Committee adjourned.

The Distribution of Alms.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We were gratified to see the article in your paper of yesterday headed "The Distribution of Alms." The subject is an important one and requires immediate and prompt action. We have had numerous applicants for aid; some of them related pitiable stories, and our rule is to investigate all cases of complaint, either on behalf of persons or animals. In doing this we have found some cases where it was charity to furnish relief, while, in many other cases, we found that it would encourage vice. We have in our possession a paper taken from a boy brought to us last evening, asking for a poor woman, which states, that she has three small children, her husband has been dead for several years, and she is sick with the rheumatism and in distressed circumstances. On out of curiosity, we found the alleged writer denies signing the paper, and on going to the place where the boy informed us his mother lived, we found the father was not dead, but was a puddler, and, at times, intemperate, sometimes at work. We went to the place where the boy said they lived, and found they had moved. We spent some time trying to find them but without success. It is time that children, some of them bright and intelligent, should be prevented from begging in the streets, and going from place to place stating falsehoods in asking alms. There is a remedy, and we are ready to join an organization for that purpose. ZADOK STREET.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The Register's report in the case of Wm. B. Barton, bankrupt, relative to the composition proceedings. The secured liabilities amount to $26,152 39, and the unsecured liabilities $86,890 92, making an aggregate of liabilities of $122,043 30. The available assets are set down at $49,291 60, and the valuable assets consist principally of items due him on account of unfinished street contracts. The Register reports the sale of 750 shares of stock in the Oakland and East Liberty Railway company to C. Zug and D. W. C. Bidwell. The Register also reports that bankrupt has compromised with his creditors at 30 cents on the dollar, payable in two annual installments, commencing with December, 1876, without interest.

Walter L. Wann, bankrupt, Venango county. Partial argument was had on the rule to show cause why the specifications of objection to bankrupt's discharge should not be stricken off, vacated and set aside, and further argument continued without day.

James Bryden & Sons, bankrupt, Venango county. Petition for discharge presented and final hearing ordered before Register Rogers, on the 10th prox.

Samuel T. McClelland, bankrupt Allegheny city. Meeting of the creditors ordered to take place on the 17th inst., to ascertain whether the resolution for composition has been properly passed.

Baldwin, Marquis & Co., *et al.*, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. George I. Whitney, of Pittsburgh, was appointed assignee, the creditors having failed to choose one.

William H. Moore, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Motion for an injunction against A. Marshall, argued, and decision of the reserved.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The two cases of Noble vs. Noble, libels in divorce, are still on trial before Judge Collier.

Stewart Armstrong vs. Wm. Boyd. Plaintiff took a *non suit*.

Michael Mulvey vs. Monongahela Bridge Company. Action to recover for personal injuries, alleged to have been received by falling through the bridge. Messrs. C. B. M. Smith and Raymond appear for plaintiff, and John Hampton, Esq., for defendant company. The case is on trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of John Anderson to Wm. Hill, Isaac W. Ross and Wm. Creighton were appointed appraisers.

The case of John Logan vs. Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, garnishees of Richard Serhall, is on trial.

A verdict for defendants was rendered in the three cases of the city of Pittsburgh against Joseph Keating, Chess, Smythe & Co. and Phillips & Mittenzwey, actions to recover for wharfage on the South Side.

In the case of David Kester vs. Henry Schaffer the jury found for plaintiff for $1,095 17.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of Wm. Antoine, indicted for felonious assault and battery. Paul Descatzi was the prosecutor.

William Reese *alias* William Reats, was convicted of larceny, charged by N. Gallagher.

John Jones was convicted of larceny, charged by C. P. Karr, and was sentenced to the Workhouse for six months.

Joseph Will was convicted of larceny, charged by James Wilson.

George W. Parks was convicted of false pretenses, charged by Michael McGill.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of Joseph Mackin, indicted for larceny, on oath of John E. Betteridge.

The jury is out in the case of Jackson Skilley, indicted for nuisance in keeping a ferocious dog.

Stephen Byerly on trial on a charge of conviction burglary.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Shall it be Repealed or Modified?—Discussion in Citizens' Meeting—Views of Business Men—An Adjourned Meeting to be Held.

A meeting of citizens was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, to discuss the bankrupt law. The attendance was quite large and much interest was manifested.

Ex-Mayor Wilson moved that the meeting come to order by calling General Thomas M. Howe to the chair.

General Howe stated that the Chamber of Commerce had concluded that the subject had better be discussed in citizens' meeting and in order to maintain that complexion he moved that ex-Mayor Wilson take the chair, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Wilson, on taking the chair, stated that the object of the meeting was, to take action in reference to a modification or repeal of the bankrupt law, and declared the meeting open for remarks.

REMARKS OF GEN. HOWE.

Gen. Howe stated that he had nothing to lay before the meeting, nor had the Chamber of Commerce. Its duty ended when it called this meeting in response to a request quite numerously signed. The General then stated that the question was one of grave importance, and the familiar adage, "Make haste slowly," might well be applied in considering the repeal or material modification of the law under discussion. He concluded by calling on Mr. J. R. McCune for a speech.

REMARKS OF MR. M'CUNE.

Mr. McCune stated that he came to listen not to speak. There was a prevailing sentiment that the bankrupt law ought to be repealed, and he came to hear what could be said in support of that view. He would not only "go slow," as General Howe had suggested, but he would take a step further and say that he was not at all convinced that the repeal of the law would be wise. In England, as in this country, some such law was demanded. In some instances the law worked badly, perhaps from carelessness on the part of creditors, and the paucity of assets, rather than from anything inherent in the law. There was one peculiarity, to wit: That the execution of the law largely depended on the creditors themselves, and if they attended promptly to their duties, better results might be obtained. They had the choice of assignees and trustees, and the question of composition was decided by them. If they attended faithfully to the details, the law would not work so disastrously.

REMARKS OF MR. SIEBENECK.

Joseph G. Siebeneck, Esq., was next called upon, but declined to make a speech. He favored a modification of some features of the law, as he was fully satisfied it offered too many inducements to go into bankruptcy. He had nothing to offer, however, and was present to hear those more experienced as to its operations, and more competent to suggest a remedy.

CAPT. JOHN F. DRAVO,

in response to a request, followed in a few remarks. The opinion prevailed that commercial honor was being demoralized through the operations of the general bankrupt act, and that therefore it ought to be repealed. As he was not familiar with the provisions of the law, he was not competent to judge of its effects, or perceive what abuses might arise under it. His friend, C. B. M. Smith, Esq., had favored the former meeting with his views, and he would probably repeat them here.

MR. SMITH'S REMARKS.

Mr. Smith said he was there because the people really did not understand the operations of the law against which some of them were declaiming. They attributed to it, the evils and troubles which had been brought upon the country through the general stagnation of trade, and the consequent inability of thousands of well-meaning men to pay their debts. It was alleged that the law tended to injure commercial honor, and indeed a rashness and extravagance in contracting obligations. The answer to this was, that in all of Western Pennsylvania the record showed only about 2,500 cases since the law went into effect, and there were only fifty voluntary cases last year, in Allegheny county. It was not the "sharp" man who went into bankruptcy. They rather availed themselves of the State laws. The lawyers make more, in these cases, in the county courts, than in bankruptcy. Under the State law, two or three favored creditors could seize the bulk of the assets. Where executions were issued, nine-tenths of them were entered *nulla bona*. Of the sales under State law, not one in a hundred were genuine. In the United States Court the examination was thorough and searching; the books had to be corrected, and a debtor could not doctor up a sale and get through with a pocket full of money. The creditor got all that the debtor had, as they had full control of the assets. What was wanted in Pennsylvania, and in the whole country (and this was aside from the question before the meeting) was not a repeal of the bankrupt law, but something to give employment to the thousands of men who are now idle. When all our mills and forges are in full operation, and public enterprises resumed, we will hear no more of the repeal of the bankrupt law.

MR. REUBEN MILLER

differed from the views expressed by the last speaker. As to the contrast between the County and Federal courts, he was free to assert that tedious delay obtained composition and came out in better shape than if they had made an honest statement of their assets. A man who goes into business, makes an extravagant show, lives high for a few years, and then "fails," makes by it, no matter if he pays 10 cents on the dollar with their friends, under the bankrupt law, and cheat their creditors. The greatest evils resulted from the composition clause, and he was in favor of a modification of that. He had no plan to suggest, and no motion to make, but the people should be protected from the abuses practised under this feature of the law.

JOSIAH KING, ESQ.,

was called upon, but replied that he came to be edified—to hear and not to be heard. Having felt the blessings of the bankrupt law, he was not disposed to favor its repeal. It had no doubt been a blessing to hundreds and thousands, honest but unfortunate men, who, being down, either from misfortune or mismanagement, were enabled to rise again and take a fresh start in life. When honestly applied, (as he could conscientiously say it was in his own case) it was a great boon and a great relief. He apprehended that neither God nor men would require that a fallen creature should be kept forever on his back. Nevertheless, if there were means by which disreputable men could work mischief, let the law be modified.

MR. EDWIN LARE

proposed two modifications. One was, that with the list of liabilities sent to each creditor, there should also be a list of the assets. Another was, that if a man after getting his discharge, subsequently became wealthy, he ought to be compelled to pay whatever remained of his old indebtedness. If he was not honest enough to do this, having the means, he should be compelled to by law. He was not in favor of wiping out the law entirely, but as it left open a wide for fraud, it ought to be modified. It is only necessary to consult lawyers, in order to defeat just claims, and nullify the law; and this is done with too much facility. A large majority of our failures have been honest, but not a few have astonishingly intelligent.

A TEST PROPOSITION.

W. E. Schmertz, Esq., in order to bring the question before the meeting, moved that the chair appoint a committee of five, to prepare a form of petition for circulation, asking for a repeal of the bankrupt law.

Mr. McCune thought the motion took higher ground than had been indicated by the sentiments of the speakers. The feeling did not seem to be in favor of unconditional repeal, but rather of modification. The judgment of the commercial world today was, that if a debtor gave up all he had, honestly and without fraud, he was entitled to a discharge. Half a century ago a different sentiment prevailed—that if a man once gets down, he should be kept down until he paid the uttermost farthing. The country had outgrown it. He believed it easier for a merchant to escape under the State law, and therefore would oppose repeal, at least with the present light he had.

Mr. G. N. Hoffstott alluded to the fact that one man had gone through bankruptcy three times within a few years. When such things could be done, there was certainly room for amendment.

Mr. Lare suggested an adjournment, and a further consideration before taking definite action.

Mr. Dravo also favored an adjournment.

Mr. Lare moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair, to prepare business for an adjourned meeting.

Mr. Schmertz said he would withdraw his motion, which was simply offered to get something tangible before the meeting.

Mr. Lare's motion prevailed, and the chair announced as the committee, Messrs. Edwin Lare, W. E. Schmertz, Reuben Miller, Thomas H. Howe and John R. McCune.

Messrs. Miller, Howe and McCune declined to serve, and Messrs. D. W. C. Carrol, John F. Dravo and G. N. Hoffstott were substituted.

General Howe moved that the legal profession, who are familiar with the provisions of both the State and Federal laws, be specially requested to attend the adjourned meeting and give their views. Adopted.

On motion of Captain Dravo, the meeting adjourned until Friday afternoon next, at two o'clock.

Books For the Holidays. Cheap.

Mr. Pratt has returned from New York with a splendid new stock of books, Bibles, albums, toy books, &c., &c., which he is closing out at about *half regular prices*, at the McIlwaine auction house. *A dollar saved is as good as a dollar made.*"

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Monthly Reports—The Question of Vaccination—Cess Pool Drainage—About Inspectors.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon. Present: Messrs. Arthurs, Asdale, Backofen, Graham, Mitchell, McCann, Thomas and Slagle, President.

The Health officer reported 376 nuisances abated and 44 permits to clean cess-pools issued during the month of November. The receipts from permits, licenses and sale of vaccine virus were $24.

A list of officers of the Board, with salaries paid, was also presented.

The reports were accepted and ordered to be filed.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

Dr. Snively reported for four weeks ending November 27, 1875, 155 deaths in the city. The rate was equivalent to 14.40 per 1,000 inhabitants annually, against 19.64 for November 1874. There were 27 deaths of infants under one year, and 37 of children between the ages of one and five years, making 41.3 per cent. of the total mortality for the month. As compared with the previous month, there is a decrease noted in the mortality from all prominent causes. Fifteen cases of small-pox were reported, against three which were reported during the last three days of the previous month.

The following statement is submitted:

	Cases reported.	No. of deaths.
Scarlet fever	41	7
Typhoid fever	39	12
Diptheria	37	7
Small-pox	15	..
Measles	13	..

The comparative mortality is

Number, 1875	234
Number, 1874	207
Number, 1875	155

The report was accepted.

THE VACCINATION QUESTION.

Dr. Asdale moved that a sufficient number of blank certificates for use of members of school boards for indigent persons need ing vaccination be printed.

Some discussion followed, during which it appeared that it was intended that all indigent persons who could attend the Health Office and who could be vaccinated by the Health Physician should do so, and that the vaccinators heretofore appointed are only to vaccinate others who may be certified to by school directors as unable to pay.

Members of the Board expressed the opinion that every safeguard should be employed to prevent imposition, and school directors are especially enjoined to be careful in giving certificates.

After some further discussion one thousand blank certificates were ordered to be printed, the same to be had as needed by school directors at the office of the Board.

SEWERAGE.

Mr. Graham offered the following:

WHEREAS, The private sewers and waste pipes of the city are chiefly so constructed and laid as to permit foul vapors and gasses from public sewers to escape through them into residences, hotels and into the streets, and the same being prejudicial to the health of the city, therefore

Resolved, That the Health Officer be instructed to prevent the putting in of sewers and waste pipes unless provided with proper stop cocks or water traps and that he proceed to remedy the evil where it now exists as fast as it can be done conveniently.

After some discussion, during which the great necessity of an improved method of sewer connections was admitted by all, the matter was referred to the Solicitor of the Board to ascertain its powers.

Dr. Graham also offered the following:

WHEREAS, The attention of the Board of Health has been called to the deficiency in the amount and manner of sewerage in certain portions of the city, and that the Board may proceed intelligently, therefore,

Resolved, That Councils be requested to furnish the Board of Health with a correct map or draft of the sewers of the City of Pittsburgh, and also with the dimensions of the same.

The resolution was adopted.

CESSPOOL DRAINAGE.

Dr. Asdale, from the Sanitary Committee, reported having visited, at the request of citizens of the locality of Chestnut street, South Side, and by authority of the Board, to inspect that neighborhood with regard to the necessity for the construction of a sewer on Chestnut street. The present condition of much of the property on the upper or south side of Chestnut street, makes it imperatively necessary that drainage be provided, water now remaining standing in many of the cellars and basements of buildings, between Fifth and Second streets, and a sewer of sufficient size should be constructed extending from Fifth street to the sewer, following the line of Chestnut street to Second, and thence by way of Second street to outlet—provided that such sewer shall not be connected with or made to drain excrementitious material from any of the cess pools along the route.

Mr. Siple objected to the proviso in the recommendation, saying that we had not reached a point to require it. He did not believe that the privilege of cess-pool drainage should be denied in the place and not in all quarters of the city.

Physicians of the Board agreed that such drainage was detrimental to health.

The report was adopted with the proviso stricken out.

Dr. Asdale moved that Councils be requested to amend the proposed ordinance regarding the cleaning of streets by adding "and sewers." Carried.

On the question of readjusting sanitary districts two reports were made from the committee. The majority report provides for six districts as at present, and requires six Inspectors.

Dr. Asdale made a minority report, providing for the appointment of nine inspectors and three districts, with power to engage temporarily other agents. Dr. Asdale held that during a portion of the year three inspectors were amply sufficient, and he held the more satisfactory work would be obtained.

Dr. Graham thought that the intention of the minority report was to employ physicians at high salaries.

Dr. Asdale corrrected this, stating that there was no such intention. It was simply to have qualified persons for the work.

After some further discussion the matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

Adjourned.

TEMPERANCE JUBILEE MEETING.

A Continuation of the Regular Exercises at the Academy of Music.

The seventeenth of the series of Sunday evening temperance jubilee meetings will be held in the Academy of Music to-morrow evening, beginning at 7½ o'clock. The topics for this occasion will be "Studies from Life" and "A Good Investment." Each of the above topics will be interspersed with the most popular selections of "Gospel Songs." All persons, male or female, who have connected themselves with the chorus, and any who may yet desire to do so, are requested to be present promptly at the hour named. The managers of these meetings desire to state that previous to the beginning of the regular exercises they will announce the object and the proceedings in order that the public may have a correct understanding in regard to them, as there seems to be considerable of a diversion of opinion thereon.

The resolution was adopted.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

REV. D. JONES, of New Brighton, will preach Mrs. Jane Marshall's funeral sermon in the Banksville M. E. Church, tomorrow at 10½ o'clock.

REV. MISS CHAPIN's topics for to-morrow are as follows: Morning—"The Christian Doctrine of Forgivings." Evening—"The Ninety and Nine."

REV. THOMAS C. STRONG, D. D., of this city, will conduct the services in the Third Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue, to-morrow morning and evening.

REV. G. MCFEE, of East Birmingham Baptist church, South Side, preaches to-morrow morning on "Proof Demanded," and in the evening on "Righteousness."

A UNION religious meeting will be held at Braddock's Field Tuesday evening next. Members of the Wilkinsburg Y. M. C. Association will be present and conduct the meeting.

SERVICES to-morrow evening, December 12, in Central R. P. Church, Sandusky street, below Ohio street, Allegheny, at 7½ o'clock. The meeting will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Sproull.

REV. S. E. SCOTT will preach in the First Presbyterian church, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue, will preach on Sabbath morning on the subject "Likeness to Christ." In the evening Rev. Dr. Samuel T. Lowrie will preach.

REV. DR. PEARSON will occupy his own pulpit in the new Fourth avenue church to-morrow morning and evening, speaking on "What Odd'st to I," and "Policeman, XX." The new baptistry will be used at the evening service.

PREACHING to-morrow (Sabbath), December 12, in the Lawrenceville U. P. Mission (Washington school hall, Fortieth street), by the Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

REV. G. H. HUTCHERY, of the South Side Presbyterian Church, is going to preach a series of Sunday evening sermons on the sense and nonsense of modern scepticism. Subject to-morrow evening: "Which has done the most for civilization, religion or irreligion?"

THE Altoona *Tribune* says "it is rumored in Pittsburgh that this Catholic diocese has been divided, and Bishop Domenec, now in Rome, has been deposed and Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, installed as Bishop of the Pittsburgh diocese. It is not stated whether Altoona will be the Cathedral city for the new diocese or not, but some years ago when a rumor prevailed of the division of the diocese Altoona was named as the Cathedral city."

THOMAS BAKEWELL, Esq., Superintendent of the Christ Church M. E. Sunday school, will conduct the lesson at the second session of the Union Normal class, which will be held on Thursday evening next, 16th inst., in the parlor of the Y. M. C. Association. Topic: "How to Teach a Lesson." Sunday school superintendents and pastors are earnestly requested to call attention to the meeting to-morrow.

CHEAP IRON MANUFACTURE.

Comparison Between the Cost at Pittsburgh and in Georgia and Tennessee.

The editor of the *Iron Age* is discussing the relative cost of the manufacture of iron in the North and South. We quote as follows:

"A great deal has been said and written to prove that iron can be made cheaper in the South than in any part of the North or West. That the assertion no doubt rests upon a substantial basis of truth, we may well believe, when so high an authority as Mr. Isaac Lowthian Bell says that the conditions which are necessary to the manufacture of cheap iron—namely, contiguous ores, fuels and flux—exist to a greater and more perfect extent in the South than elsewhere, except some highly favored portions of Europe. But with all these advantages, the iron industries of the South now suffer as severely as those of any other section of the country, and the furnaces of the South have not been able to furnish the mills at Pittsburgh with cheaper iron than is supplied by furnaces in and about that city. Whatever the possibilities of iron manufacture in the South, there have undoubtedly been too many glowing pictures of what could be done, and too few well directed and sustained efforts to realize these predictions. We do not doubt that iron is made in Tennessee cheaper than in Pennsylvania, but by the time it is delivered in Pittsburgh the added cost of transportation makes it cost more than the local product."

THE LUCY AND THE RISING FAWN.

The most complete and costly furnace in the South, and the one of which much has been expected, is the Rising Fawn, in Dade county, Georgia. Without stopping to consider why this company do not use their own coal, we cannot but contrast their operations with the Lucy furnace, at Pittsburgh. This furnace may be taken as an example of the best Western practice, as the Rising Fawn is of the best Southern. The Lucy makes 600 tons per week, and the Rising Fawn cannot be counted on for more than 280 tons. There is, consequently, a great saving in labor for the Lucy. The comparison is as follows:

	Lucy Furnace.	Rising Fawn Furnace.
Cost of ore	$11 25	$ 5 00
Cost of 80 bushels coke	3 80	8 00
Total	$15 05	$13 00
Net difference in favor of Rising Fawn on cost of materials		$ 2 05

In addition to this the Rising Fawn furnace has advantage over the Lucy in lower taxes, which probably counterbalances the Lucy's saving in labor upon a greater yield: but it is evident that if the Rising Fawn could get coke at seven per bushel, its product would be able to bear the cost of transportation, and yet compete with the Pittsburgh irons in that and neighboring markets.

THE SMALLER FURNACES.

By adapting this comparison to the smaller furnaces North and South, it becomes still more strikingly in favor of the latter, but the fact remains that the small Southern furnaces cannot place iron in Pittsburgh at present prices with profit. There is probably no furnace in the South better managed than that at Chattanooga, yet the product of this stack has only the advantage of the freights from Pittsburgh down, over the irons of the Cincinnati, Louisville and Louisville markets; and yet the Chattahoga and Bartow furnaces have an advantage over the Rising Fawn in richer ores and at less cost per ton of product. The one essential of success for the Southern furnaces seems to be cheaper fuel, and

CHATTANOOGA AS AN IRON POINT.

Even with these facts in mind, however, it seems probable that iron can be made cheaper in Tennessee and Alabama than in the West; but it is very evident that natural advantages will not offset the evils of bad location, defective construction and unskillful management. Chattanooga has certainly every appearance of being a very desirable point for the manufacture of cheap iron, but as yet we can only imagine what might be accomplished with a furnace like the Lucy or Isabella, if put well managed as is the present furnace in that city. If, for example, the Rising Fawn Furnace, with its costly and excellent plant, had been built in Chattanooga instead of where it is, twenty miles from that city, and had it been as well managed, financially as the Chattanooga furnaces are and always are, the result, we think, soon be determined whether or not the iron makers of Pennsylvania must pale their fires in the growing light of Tennessee's resources." Suppose it had been built at Chattanooga. The company owning the furnace at that place now get the ore, yielding fully fifty per cent. of iron, at $2 per ton, and as many other furnaces are to be constructed extending from Fifth street to the sewer, following the line of Chestnut street to Second, and thence by way of Second street to outlet—provided that such sewer shall not be connected with or made to drain excrementitious material from any of the cess pools along the route.

Mr. Siple objected to the proviso in the recommendation, saying that we had not reached a point to require it. He did not believe that the privilege of cess-pool drainage should be denied in the place and not in all quarters of the city.

Physicians of the Board agreed that such drainage was detrimental to health.

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The resolution was adopted.

CESSPOOL DRAINAGE.

Dr. Asdale, from the Sanitary Committee, reported having visited, at the request of citizens of the locality of Chestnut street, South Side, and by authority of the Board, to inspect that neighborhood with regard to the necessity for the construction of a sewer on Chestnut street. The present condition of much of the property on the upper or south side of Chestnut street, makes it imperatively necessary that drainage be provided, water now remaining standing in many of the cellars and basements of buildings, between Fifth and Second streets, and a sewer of sufficient size should be constructed extending from Fifth street to the sewer, following the line of Chestnut street to Second, and thence by way of Second street to outlet—provided that such sewer shall not be connected with or made to drain excrementitious material from any of the cess pools along the route.

Mr. Siple objected to the proviso in the recommendation, saying that we had not reached a point to require it. He did not believe that the privilege of cess-pool drainage should be denied in the place and not in all quarters of the city.

Physicians of the Board agreed that such drainage was detrimental to health.

The report was adopted with the proviso stricken out.

Dr. Asdale moved that Councils be requested to amend the proposed ordinance regarding the cleaning of streets by adding "and sewers." Carried.

On the question of readjusting sanitary districts two reports were made from the committee. The majority report provides for six districts as at present, and requires six Inspectors.

Dr. Asdale made a minority report, providing for the appointment of nine inspectors and three districts, with power to engage temporarily other agents. Dr. Asdale held that during a portion of the year three inspectors were amply sufficient, and he held the more satisfactory work would be obtained.

Dr. Graham thought that the intention of the minority report was to employ physicians at high salaries.

Dr. Asdale corrrected this, stating that there was no such intention. It was simply to have qualified persons for the work.

After some further discussion the matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

Adjourned.

PROSPECTS OF A SETTLEMENT.

The Conference of the Boilers and Manufacturers—Official Announcement of Progress—Meetings To-day.

The adjourned conference of the committees of the Boilers' Union and the iron manufacturers was held last evening and continued from eight o'clock until half past twelve o'clock this morning. The reporters, as well as all other outsiders, were excluded, so that but the official statement of the parties to the dispute can be given as to the situation of affairs. At the adjournment of the conference Mr. Henry W. Oliver, Jr., and Mr. Joseph Bishop, representing the two sides, stated to our reporter that all that could be given for publication was this: Both bodies, the Boilers' Union and the manufacturers will hold meetings to-day, Saturday, and in the evening the conference committees will again assemble.

Further than this, no information would be given, but we may be allowed to draw conclusions. The protracted meeting of Tuesday last and that of last night, and the result so far as announced shows that the parties to the controversy have got beyond a dead-lock and that questions of compromise from one side or the other, or from both, have been proposed and are by agreement referred to the main bodies in interest. The prompt call for meetings of the main bodies means business, and we are led to hope that there is a good prospect for a settlement of the difficulties.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mlle. Marie Zoe did not have a benefit, financially, last evening—the audience being too small to build up her bank account very materially. She played *Esmeralda* in the "Hunchback of Notre Dame," with much force, and was well supported. At the matinee to-day "Cynthia, the Gipsy Queen," will be repeated, and to-night the "French Spy" and the "Flying Dutchman" will form the bill.

On Monday evening, Frank Frayne, the great rifle shooter, comes.

Von Bulow's Concerts.

The papers of Washington and Baltimore, where Dr. Von Bulow has been giving concerts this week, are lavish in praise of his performance, and pronounce him the greatest player of the age. He will give concerts at Library Hall on Monday and Wednesday evenings as well as which selections from the leading composers will be rendered in his masterly style.

Those who have not yet secured seats should call early at Hale's music store, as they are going off rapidly.

Nick Roberts' Pantomime Troupe.

On Monday evening, at the Academy of Music, Nick Roberts' pantomime troupe will begin an engagement. The Cleveland *Leader* of yesterday says: "The Jack and Jill" play now on the boards at the Academy is exceedingly well rendered, and is mirth-provoking in the extreme. The funny gyrations of 'Jackdaw Jackulation, or Troublesome Jack,' the serio-comic songs of Miss Annie Fox, the Irish jokes and clog dancing of Mr. Thomas J. Ryan, the musical performances of the Jee brothers, and many other parts of the programme, are well worth hearing and seeing, and will amply repay lovers of the ridiculous for the time and money spent to enjoy them. To-morrow afternoon and evening will close the engagement of the company in this city." Reserved seats can be had at Sheib's music store, No. 70 Fifth avenue.

S. S. O. T. M.,

now displayed on the bill boards of this city, means Sam S. Sanford's Old Time Minstrels, who will appear at the Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater all next week. The company is one of the most talented ever organized, and will give highly entertaining performances, introducing all the songs, jokes and acts popular in days gone by. Major J. Holmes Grover, the manager, never travels with any but a first class organization.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The popular troupe here will appear in a full matinee programme this afternoon, and in the evening will change the bill.

Haverly's Minstrels.

Mr. Jay. G. Rial is in the city, perfecting arrangements for the appearance of Haverly's Minstrels at Library Hall during the week commencing on the 20th inst.

The Library Lecture Course.

The dramatic readings and recitations of Miss Dargon attracked an appreciative audience last night and one fair in numbers. All were highly entertained and words of praise of the ability of the lady were freely bestowed. The next lecture of the course will be by the eminent scholar Mr. Henry Vincent, on Friday next, entitled The Working Classes of the World: Their Social and Political Rights and Duties. The reappearance of Mr. Vincent after an absence of five years will be heartily welcomed.

THERE were two sensations in the Criminal Court yesterday. Fire was discovered in one of the nuns leading from the heaters, but Crier Patterson prevented a stampede by assuring the audience that there was no danger. The fire was extinguished with a little water, as it was confined to some waste paper in the register. The other sensation consisted in a "down-setting" which Judge Sterrett gave to a lawyer who was putting on too many airs in the trial of a cause.

SEAL SKIN SACQUES.

McCord & Co.,

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131 Wood street.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THEODORE TILTON will shortly lecture at Library Hall.

MR. J. D. LAYNG was yesterday elected a director of the Iron City National Bank, to fill a vacancy.

AN Allegheny physician, it said, threatens to prosecute a midwife for for practicing without a license